The Globe.

WILLIAM LEWIS, Editor and Proprietor. —PERSEVERE.— TERMS, $1,50 a year in advance.

VOL. XVIII. HUNTINGDON, PA., WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 15, 1862. NO. 19.

TERMS OF THE GLOBE.

Per annum in advance.....$1 50
Six months.....75
Three months.....50
A failure to notify a discontinuance at the expiration of the term subscribed for will be considered a new engagement.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING.

	1 insertion.	2 do.	3 do.
Four lines or less,	$ 25	$ 37½	$ 50
One square, (12 lines,)	50	75	1 00
Two squares,	1 00	1 50	2 00
Three squares,	1 50	2 25	3 00

Over three week and less than three months, 25 cents per square for each insertion.

	3 months.	6 months.	12 months.
Six lines or less,	$1 50	$3 00	$5 00
One square,	3 00	5 50	7 00
Two squares,	5 00	8 00	10 00
Three squares,	7 00	10 00	15 00
Four squares,	9 00	13 00	20 00
Half a column,	12 00	16 00	24 00
One column,	20 00	30 00	50 00

Professional and Business Cards not exceeding four lines, one year.....$5 00
Administrators' and Executors' Notices.....$1 75
Advertisements not marked with the number of insertions desired, will be continued till forbid and charged according to these terms.

GOD SAVE THE COMMONWEALTH.

PROCLAMATION.—NOTICE OF GENERAL ELECTION.—Pursuant to an act of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, entitled "An Act relating to the Elections of this Commonwealth," approved the second day of July, 1839, I, JOHN C. WATSON, High Sheriff of the county of Huntingdon, in the State of Pennsylvania, do hereby make known and give public notice to the electors of the county aforesaid, that a General Election will be held in the said county of Huntingdon, on the 2nd Tuesday, (and 14th day) of October, 1862, at which time District and County Officers as follows, will be elected, to wit:

One person to fill the office of Auditor General of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

One person to fill the office of Surveyor General of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

One person to fill the office of member of Congress, of the district composed of the counties of Huntingdon, Blair, Cambria and Mifflin, in the National House of Representatives.

One person to fill the office of Senator, for the unexpired term of S. S. Wharton, of the counties of Huntingdon, Bedford and Somerset.

One person to fill the office of member of the House of Representatives of Pennsylvania.

One person to fill the office of County Commissioner of Huntingdon County.

One person to fill the office of Sheriff of Huntingdon county.

One person to fill the office of Prosecuting Attorney for Huntingdon county.

One person to fill the office of Director of the Poor of Huntingdon county.

One person to fill the office of County Surveyor of Huntingdon county.

One person to fill the office of Auditor of Huntingdon county.

In pursuance of said act, I also hereby make known and give notice, that the places of holding the aforesaid general election in the several election districts within the said county of Huntingdon, are as follows, to wit:

1st district, composed of the township of Henderson, at the Union School House.

2d district, composed of Dublin township, at Pleasant Hill School House, near Joseph Nelson's, in said township.

3d district, composed of so much of Warriorsmark township, as is not included in the 10th district, at the school house adjoining the town of Warriorsmark.

4th district, composed of the township of Hopewell, at Rough and Ready Furnace.

5th district, composed of the township of Barree, at the house of James Livingston, in the town of Saulsbug, in said township.

6th district, composed of the borough of Shirleysburg, and all that part of the township of Shirley not included within the limits of District No. 2d, as hereinafter mentioned and described, at the house of David Fisher, dec'd, in Shirleysburg.

7th district, composed of Porter and part of Walker township, and so much of West township as is included in the following boundaries, to wit: Beginning at the southwest corner of Tobias Caufman's Farm on the bank of the Little Juniata river, to the lower end of Jackson's narrows, thence in a northwesterly direction to the most southerly part of the farm owned by Michael Maguire, thence north 50 degrees west to the top of Tussey's mountain to intersect the line of Franklin township, thence along the said line to Little Juniata river, thence down the same to the place of beginning, at the public school house opposite the German Reformed Church, in the borough of Alexandria.

8th district, composed of the township of Franklin, at the house of Geo. W. Matteru, in said township.

9th district, composed of Tell township, at the Union school house, near the Union Meeting house, in said twp.

10th district, composed of Springfield township, at the school house, near Hugh Madden's, in said township.

11th district, composed of Union township, at the school house, near Ezekiel Corbin's, in said township.

12th district, composed of Brady township, at the Centre school house, in said township.

13th district, composed of Morris township, at public school house No. 2, in said township.

14th district, composed of that part of West township not included in 7th and 26th districts, at the public school house on the farm now owned by Miles Lewis, (formerly owned by James Ennis,) in said township.

15th district, composed of Walker township, at the house of Benjamin Negley, in M'Connellstown.

16th district, composed of the township of Tod, at the Green school house, in said township.

17th district, composed of Oneida township, at the house of Wm. D. Baukin, Wm. Springs.

18th district, composed of Cromwell township, at the house now occupied by David Lindle, in Orbisonia.

19th district, composed of the boroughs of Birmingham, with the several tracts of land near to and attached to the same, now owned and occupied by Thomas M. Owens, John K. McMahon, Andrew Robeson, John Gardiner and Wm. Gensimer, and the tract of land now owned by George and John Shoenberger, known as the Porter tract, situate in the township of Warriorsmark, at the public school house in said borough.

20th district, composed of the township of Cass, at the public school house in Cassville, in said township.

21st district, composed of the township of Jackson, at the public house of Edward Little's at McAlevy's Fort, in said township.

22d district, composed of the township of Clay, at the public school house in Scottsville.

23d district, composed of the township of Penn, at the public school house in Mapleburg, in said township.

24th district, composed and created as follows to wit—That all that part of Shirley township Huntingdon county, lying and being within the following described boundaries, to wit: Beginning at the intersection of Union and Shirley township lines with the Juniata river, on the south side thereof; thence along said Union township line for the distance of three miles from said river; thence eastwardly, in a straight line to the point where the main fork Fly's mill to the mouth valley, crosses the summit of Sandy ridge; thence northwardly along the summit of Sandy ridge to the river Juniata, and thence up said river to the place of beginning, shall hereafter form a separate election district; that the qualified voters of said election district shall hereafter hold their general and township elections in the public school house in Mount Union, in said district.

25th district composed of the borough of Huntingdon, at the Court House in said borough. Those parts of Walker and Porter townships, beginning at the southern end of the bridge across the Juniata river at the foot of Montgomery's ferry, thence by the Juniata township line to the line of the Walker election district, thence by the same to the corner of Porter township at the Woodcock Valley road near Kee's school house, thence by the line between Walker and Porter townships, to the summit of the Warrior ridge, thence along said ridge to the Juniata river so as to include the dwelling-house at Whittaker's, now Felker's old mill, and thence down said river to the place of beginning, be annexed to the Huntingdon Borough election district, and that the inhabitants thereof shall and may vote at all general elections.

26th district, composed of the borough of Petersburg and that part of West township, west and north of a line between Henderson and West townships, at or near the Warm Springs, to the Franklin township line on the top of Tussey's mountain, so as to include in the new district the houses of David Waldsmith, Jacob Longanecker, Thos. Hunter, James Porter, and John Wall, at the schoolhouse, in the borough of Petersburg.

27th district, composed of Juniata town-hip, at the house of John Peightal, on the lands of Henry Isenberg.

28th district, composed of Carbon township, recently erected out of a part of the territory of Tod township, to wit: commencing at a Chestnut Oak, on the summit Terrace mountain, at the Dipperell township line opposite the dividing ridge, in the little Valley; thence south fifty-two degrees, east three hundred and sixty perches, to a stone heap on the Western Summit of Broad Top mountain; thence north sixty-seven degrees, east three hundred and twelve perches, to a yellow pine; thence south fifty-two degrees, east seven hundred and seventy-two perches, to a Chestnut Oak; thence south fourteen degrees, east three hundred and fifty one perches, to a Chestnut at the east end of Henry S. Green's land; thence south thirty-one and a half degrees, east two hundred and ninety-four perches, to a Chestnut Oak on the summit of a spur of Broad Top, on the western side of John Terrel's farm; south, a sixty-five degrees, east nine hundred and thirty-four perches, to a stone heap on the City township line, at the Broad Top City Hotel, kept by Jos. Morrison, in said township.

I also make known and give notice, as in and by the 13th section of the aforesaid act I am directed, "that every person, excepting justices of the peace, who shall hold any office or appointment of profit or trust under the government of the United States, or of this State, or of any city or corporated district, whether a commissioned officer or agent, who is or shall be employed under the legislative, executive or judiciary department of this State, or of the United States, or of any city or incorporated district, and also, that every member of Congress, and of the State Legislature, and of the select or common council of any city, commissioners of any incorporated district, is by law incapable of holding or exercising at the same time, the office or appointment of judge, inspector or clerk of any election of this Commonwealth, and that no inspector or judge, or other officer of any such election shall be eligible to any office to be then voted for."

Also, that in the 4th section of the Act of Assembly, entitled "An Act relating to executions and for other purposes," approved April 16th, 1840, it is enacted that the aforesaid 12th section "shall not be so construed as to prevent any militia or borough officer from serving as judge, or inspector or clerk of any general or special election in this Commonwealth."

Pursuant to the provisions contained in the 67th section of the act aforesaid, the judges of the aforesaid districts shall respectively take charge of the certificate or return of the election of their respective districts, and produce them at a meeting of one of the judges from each district at the Court House, in the borough of Huntingdon, on the third day after the day of election, being for the present year on Friday, the 17th of October next, then and there to do and perform the duties required by law of said judges.

Also, that where a judge by sickness or unavoidable accident, is unable to attend said meeting of judges, then the certificate or return aforesaid shall be taken in charge by one of the inspectors or clerks of the election of said district, and shall do and perform the duties required of said judge unable to attend.

Also, that in the 61st section of said act it is enacted that "every general and special election shall be opened between the hours of eight and ten in the forenoon, and shall continue without interruption or adjournment until seven o'clk. in the evening, when the polls shall be closed."

Given under my hand, at Huntingdon, the 1st day of September, A. D. 1862, and of the independence of the United States, the eighty-sixth.

JOHN C. WATSON, Sheriff.

SHERIFF'S OFFICE, Huntingdon, Sept. 3, '62. 4t.

PHOTOGRAPH FRAMES,

LARGE AND SMALL,

A FINE ASSORTMENT,

FOR SALE

AT LEWIS' BOOK AND STATIONERY STORE.

THE largest stock of De Laines in town by FISHER & SON.

WRAPPING PAPER! A good article for sale at LEWIS' BOOK STORE

The Globe.

HUNTINGDON, PA.

Thursday, October 9, 1862.

NOTICE.

We have not the time nor the inclination, to dun personally, a large number of persons who have unsettled accounts upon our books of several years standing. We shall, therefore, from day to day, without respect to persons, place into the hands of a Justice for collection, all accounts of over two years standing. All those who wish to save expense, will do well to give us a call.

McClellan and the President's Proclamation.

A good soldier always obeys the commands of his superior, as a matter of course. Major General McClellan is too good a soldier ever to fail to do this. Accordingly, he published to his army, on the 29th of September, the proclamation of the President relative to the emancipation of the slaves of the rebels, and the instructions to officers of the army and navy on the subject; the receipt and publication of an order from the Commander-in-Chief being a sufficient acknowledgment notice that it is to be obeyed. But he has since thought it proper to go further, and has issued General Order, No. 163, in which he again calls attention to the proclamation, and points out with singular clearness the duty of the military authorities, as subordinate to the civil. He tells his soldiers that "the Chief Executive, who is charged with the administration of the national affairs, is the proper and only source through which the views and orders of the Government can be made known to the armies of the nation." He also takes occasion to tell officers and men that discussions of the public measures of the Government, going beyond a "temperate and respectful expression of opinion," is likely to lead to insubordination, by "substituting the spirit of political faction for that firm, steady and earnest support of the Government, which is the inherent duty of the American soldier."

The new order is altogether admirably worded, and it will have a good effect. Had it gone into details and recited the various points of the President's proclamation, it would have approached an error that it directs should be avoided: that of discussing measures determined on by the Government. It simply directs that the orders of the President are to be executed by the army. There have been signs of a pestilent spirit of insubordination, even among high officers, graduates of West Point, and a disposition among some of them to cavil at and criticise the acts of the President. General McClellan having formally condemned such conduct, it is to be expected that it will cease, and the upstarts who have talked publicly, even before subordinates and privates, in censure and abuse of the acts of the Government, will henceforth hold their peace. The policy of the President with respect to the rebellion, must be the policy of the army; and those officers who cannot undertake to carry out that policy, without scolding at it, had better resign their commission.

The pretended "conservatives" among the politicians have been trying to create an impression that Gen. McClellan was not going to regard the President's Proclamation, and intimating that he ought not to regard it.—General Order No. 163 comes in time to put down this falsehood. M'Clellan is with the President, and the people are with both; not for political effect, but to save the Union. McClellan is *not* with Francis W. Hughes, who denounces the Government as an "Abolition Government;" nor with Charles J. Biddle, who calls the war "a Black Republican job." He simply obeys orders, does his duty as a soldier, and expects every man in his army to do likewise. He keeps steadily before him the grand object of the war, the suppression of rebellion, and he will enforce all measures, looking to that object, determined on by the civil authority. The hearts of the people and of the army, are with George B. McClellan, and they will sustain him and the President more cheerfully than ever, now that it is formally announced to the world that the Proclamation is to be respected and enforced by the army.—*Phila. Evening Bulletin.*

The Late Horrible Tragedy at Harrisburg.

[From the Harrisburg Telegraph, Oct. 6.]

Our city was alarmed late on Friday evening by the announcement that a girl between five and six years of age, named Mary Elizabeth, daughter of Mr. Emmanuel German, was missing and had been seen in company with a man wearing a soldier cap, and dressed like a discharged soldier. The child was seen with this man at about five o'clock, on Friday evening, going up Second St., thence up Locust to Third, and up Third across the Capitol ground. Here all trace was lost of them and many rumors were circulated regarding the absence of the child. Every effort was made by the parents and persons in this city on Saturday, to learn the whereabouts of little Mary, who was well known as a sprightly and intelligent child for her age, but it seemed that all human efforts were powerless to relieve the anxiety and grief of the parents and friends. Yesterday afternoon, however, two colored boys, who were crossing General Forster's meadow, directly in front of the cemetery, discovered right at the edge, in a regular swamp, the remains of little Mary. These colored boys went at once to give the alarm, and word was immediately sent to Mr. German, informing him of the discovery, and requesting that he should proceed to the spot, for the purpose of identifying the remains.

Mr. German arrived immediately after his notification, and our pen fails us to describe the scene. There was his poor innocent little girl, the hope and happiness of its parents, murdered in the most brutal manner, and that without the least apparent motive for the fiendish deed. A coroner's jury was at once empanelled by Alderman Kline. Dr. Roberts was present, who upon examination, discovered that the child had been shot directly through the throat, the ball entering on the right side of the neck, passing directly through the jugular vein and carrying away the left portion of the neck almost completely with it.

The child was lying on its face, with a bruise about the size of a Spanish dollar directly on its forehead, which might have been received in the fall, and the right arm showed the imprints of a hand, as if it had been held firmly with one hand whilst with the other the fatal shot was given, when the child was standing directly before the brute who committed the murder.—The clothing of the child was somewhat torn and disarranged. No motive whatever for the commitment of this most brutal and fiendish murder, can be assigned. A child so young and amiable, the parents living in a respectable manner, without an enemy in the city, are thus bereft of a beloved daughter.

The Coroner's jury examined several witnesses, but without concluding the examination, adjourned till this morning at ten o'clock.

We would particularly request all persons who can give the least information as regards this yet mysterious murder, to commit everything at once to Mayor Kepner. Many persons saw the man with the child and say that they would know him again if they saw him. Let all these persons appear and give a full and candid description of all they know, and the perpetrator will certainly be discovered.

Major Taggart, an intelligent and efficient detective officer from Philadelphia, and officer Fleck, of this city, have the matter of ferreting out the perpetrator in charge, and they have already discovered a chain of evidence, which we hope and pray will lead to the speedy apprehension of this brute. We hope also that the Mayor and City Councils, together with the Governor of the State, will offer large rewards for the apprehension of the murderer. Let no labor or means be spared to vindicate the laws, and bring the perpetrator to speedy punishment.

About 6 o'clock yesterday evening, a suspicious looking man, with blood on his coat, was arrested somewhere in Third street, on the charge of being the murderer. He was at once taken to Ald. Kline's office, and the witnesses who saw the man late on Friday evening were sent for, but they all agreed that he was not the man and hence he was honorably discharged.

The perpetration of this brutal murder has created a great excitement in this city. Many steps in the street-cars were canvassed during yesterday afternoon, discussing the case, and if the perpetrator could have been discovered he would most certainly have been visited with summary vengeance. There can be no case of more deliberate and brutal murder on record, and it is so mystified, whilst no apparent motive can be shown for the commission of the deed, that many opinions were expressed. We must, however, candidly admit, that it appears to be the work of some insane man, as no apparent efforts had been made to conceal even the body. If it had been thrown ten feet further in the swamp, it would not have been discovered in time to recognize it.—The following is the description of the man seen with the girl late in the afternoon:

About 25 years of age, 5 feet, 8 inches high, slim built, thin face, dark hair, dark complexion, rather sallow, smooth face, wore a soldier cap very much faded, blue blouse and old dirty grey pants torn about the bottom of the legs.

P. S.—Since the above was written, several physicians have re-examined the child, which is already much decomposed, and they all seem to agree that a knife had also been used at the child's throat, whilst it may have been shot. The work was evidently finished with a knife, and that death must have been instantaneous.

Several of our most eminent physicians examined the body of the little girl who was so brutally murdered on Friday night, and they came to the unanimous conclusion that a rape had been attempted on the innocent little Mary.

THE OCEAN AND THE FALL OF RAIN.—The Atlantic ocean includes an area of 25,000,000 square miles. Suppose an inch of rain to fall upon only one-fifth of this vast expanse, it would weigh 360,000,000 tons; and the salt which, when the water was taken up as a vapor, was left behind to disturb the equilibriam, weighed 16,000,000 more tons, or nearly twice as much as all the ships in the world could carry at a cargo each. It might fall in a day; but occupy what time it might in falling, this rain is calculated to exert so much force—which is inconceivably great—in disturbing the equilibrium of the ocean. If all the water discharged by the Mississippi river during the year, were taken up in one mighty purpose, and cast into the ocean at an effort, it would not make a greater disturbance in the equilibrium of the sea than the fall of rain supposed. And yet, so gentle are the operations of nature, that movements so vast are unperceived.

THREE CHILDREN BURNED TO DEATH.—Wednesday afternoon, Oct. 1, says the Troy Times, the wife of Thomas Carr, of Petersburg, New York, went from home to visit a neighbor, leaving in the house three children, aged respectively, 4 years, 2 years, and six months. The house caught fire, and before assistance could be rendered, the children had perished in the flames.

☞ Fine Cigars and Tobacco for sale at Lewis' Book Store.

PHOTOGRAPH ALBUMS—new and improved styles—just received and for sale at LEWIS' Book Store

Our Army Correspondence.

CAMP OF 110th Regt. P. V., ARLINGTON HEIGHTS, Oct. 1, 1862.

MR. EDITOR:—Having but little to engage my attention at the present time, and knowing that a word from the army is never stale to our friends at home, I respectfully solicit the privilege of holding a short parley with your readers through the medium of your paper. As any attempt, however, to give details, or even an outline of the present organization, strength or operations of any portion of our army would be both absurd and dangerous, I will not attempt to go beyond the bounds of our own camp.

The majority of your readers, at least those residing in Huntingdon and vicinity, are perfectly familiar with the first organization and character of our regiment, as well as the incidents connected with its subsequent history. Having sprung into existence in the "Soldier's Paradise," better known as Camp Crosman—where the hospitality and kindness of the citizens of Huntingdon added so much to our pleasure and comfort, it is not surprising that memory should sometimes lead us back to the scene of our early experience in soldiering. There are but few men in the 110th who have not some reason to bestow a kindly thought on those who bade us God speed when we struck our tents preparatory to our first move. Then we look back now, and remember how often we have struck tents since we have been part and parcel of the army of Virginia, a long vista of years seems to intervene between the present and the days when we were "gay and happy," clamoring vociferously for the purpose of going into actual service, and doing duty on the "tented field." *That clamoring has ceased.*

Our present situation is as pleasant and comfortable as we can expect under existing circumstances. Although hard fighting, hard marching, and constant exposure have decimated our ranks considerably, a short season of repose and rest will very much recruit and will do much to rejuvenate the men, and inspire them with renewed energy. Fortunately we are in a situation to enjoy both these advantages.—Our Regimental Surgeon, Dr. D. S. Hays, has added materially to the strength of the rank and file of the regiment by timely and attentive treatment of physical derangements which, in too many cases, are allowed to prostrate the men before their regimental surgeon can be induced to prescribe for them, or take the trouble to ascertain the nature of the disease.—Happily for us, we have no complaints to make against the guardian of our health. The conduct of Dr. Hays on the Winchester battle-field during the night of the 23d of March last, produced a feeling of confidence in his ability and zeal, that will not abate while the interest he now manifests in his duties continues. His removal from the regiment last summer was an outrage that nothing but his restoration could atone for.

As is usual in camp, rumors increase and multiply to such an extent that it is unsafe to believe anything. At present, the prominent subject of conversation with us is, the supposed arrival of rebel peace commissioners in Washington, and the anticipated speedy arrival of the man with the "green backs" in our camp. As report says that we are soon to take the field again, the paymaster is not likely to come into camp unobserved.

Nothing of interest having transpired among us lately, and the future being entirely too foggy to penetrate, I will close for the present, trusting to circumstances for something more interesting to write about next time.

QUAD.

New York State Politics.

General Wadsworth's Acceptance of the Nomination for Governor.

Gen. Jas. S Wadsworth, lately nominated by the Union party of New York as their candidate for Governor, has accepted the nomination. In his letter to the President of the Convention that nominated him, he defines his position as follows:

I think I cannot be mistaken in assuming that the election will turn upon the necessity of sustaining our National Government in its efforts to uphold itself and maintain its territorial integrity, and especially upon the proclamation of the President, issued to that end, and referred to in the fourth resolution of the Convention. I entirely approve of that proclamation, and commend it to the support of the electors of New York, for the following reasons:

1. It is an effectual aid to the speedy and complete suppression of the rebellion. Six or eight millions of whites, having had time to organize their government and arm their troops, fed and supported by the labor of four millions of slaves, present the most formidable rebellion recorded in history. Strike from this rebellion the support which it derives from the unrequited toil of these slaves, and its foundation will be undermined.

2. It is the most humane method of putting down the rebellion, the history of which has clearly proved that the fears of slave insurrections and massacres are entirely unfounded. While the slaves earnestly desire freedom, they have shown no disposition to injure their masters. They will cease to work for them without wages, but they will form, throughout the Southern States, the most peaceful and docile peasantry on the face of the earth.—The slaveowners, once compelled to labor for their own support, the war must cease, and its appalling carnage come to an end.

3. The emancipation once effected, the Northern States would be forever relieved, as it is right that they should be, from the fears of a great influx of African laborers, disturbing the relations of those Northern industrial classes who have so freely given their lives to the support of the Government.—This done, and the whole African population will drift to the South, where it will find a congenial climate, and vast tracts of land never yet cultivated.

THE RAID INTO MARYLAND.—The late raid into Maryland by the rebel Generals, was caused in the first place by the dire necessity for the obtainment of supplies for the subsistence of their famishing army, during the approaching winter; and secondly to wreak their vengeance upon the loyal citizens of Pennsylvania—to whose attention we direct the following outspoken threats of the organ of the rebel government in Dixie—issued on the very day upon which the great battle of Antietam was being fought:

[From the Richmond Dispatch, Sept. 17.]

The road to Pennsylvania lies invitingly open. There are no regular soldiers on the route, and it would be a task of little difficulty to disperse the rabble of militia that might be brought to oppose them.

The country is enormously rich. It abounds in fat cattle, cereals, horses and mules. Our troops would live on the very fat of the land. They would find an opportunity, moreover, to teach the Dutch farmers and graziers, who have been clamorous for this war, what invasion really is. If once compelled to take his own physic, which is a great deal more than he ever bargained for, Mynheer will cry aloud for peace in a very short time. For our own part we trust the first proclamation of Pope, and the manner in which his army carried it out, will not be forgotten. We hope the troops will turn the whole country into a desert, as the Yankees did the Piedmont country of Virginia.

Let not a blade of grass, or a stalk of corn, or a barrel of flower, or a bushel of meal, or a sack of salt, or a horse, or a cow, or a hog, or a sheep be left wherever they move along. Let vengeance be taken for all that has been done, until retribution itself shall stand aghast. This is the country of the smooth spoken, would-be gentleman, McClellan. He has caused a loss to us, in Virginia, of at least thirty thousand negroes, the most valuable property that a Virginian can own.—They have no negroes in Pennsylvania. Retaliation must therefore fall upon something else, and let it fall upon everything that constitutes property. A Dutch farmer has no negroes; but he has horses that can be seized, grain that can be confiscated, cattle that can be killed, and houses that can be burnt. He can be taken prisoner and sent to Libby's warehouse, as our friends in Fanquier, and London, and Culpepper, and the Peninsula have been sent to Lincoln's dungeons in the North. Let retaliation be complete, that the Yankees may learn that we can play at the game they have themselves commenced.

By advancing into Pennsylvania with rapidity, our army can easily get possession of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad, and break it down so thoroughly that it cannot be repaired in 6 months. They have already possession of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad and the York Railroad. By breaking down these and the railroad from Philadelphia to Baltimore, they will completely isolate both Washington and Baltimore. No reinforcements can reach them from either North and West, except by the Potomac and the bay.

A fool is wise in his own conceit.

Iron-Clad Vessels Building at New-York.

An immense iron-clad fleet is now in the course of construction in this port, and the most intense activity is being displayed to complete some of these vessels at an early date. At the Continental Works of T. F. Rowlind, Green Point, five turret ships are in progress, and one of these has been launched, and will soon be finished.—They are called the *Passaic, Montauk Katskill, Onondaga*, and *Puritan*. The latter will be 320 feet in length, with a beam of 50 feet. At Colwell & Co., Jersey City, the turret ship *Weehawkin* is being rapidly pushed forward; and at the Delamater Iron Works, the *Dictator*—a double turret Ericsson 350 feet in length, with a beam exceeding 50 feet—is also being urged forward with great energy, there being 1,000 men employed upon her.

Besides these seven armor turret vessels, ranging from 200 to 350 feet in length, now in different stages of progress, W. H. Webb has also commenced the largest iron-clad war vessel yet designed. Her length will be 360 feet, beam 78 feet. She will be 7,000 tons, and have engines of 5,000 horse power. In addition to being furnished with two turrets, she will have a common gun deck, and her accommodations will be as ample for her crew, as those of a wooden frigate.—Her plates are to be 4½ inches thick, and she will be of light draft in proportion to her size, owing to her great breadth of beam. She will be afloat by November 1. A small iron-clad is also being built at Jersey City, for the defence of San Francisco harbor, as a floating battery. She is being built in sections, which will be put together when she reaches her destination.

These vessels are all of the revolving turret class, designed, we understand, by Captain Ericsson. The *Roanoke*, one of our wooden steam frigates, is now at the Novelty Works, having the remainder of her plates put on.—She is of the *La Gloire* class, and will be a very efficient vessel, we believe. At the Dry Dock Works, Mr. S. W. Whitney's novel armor gunboat, the *Sedona*, is in a forward state. She will have two stationary gun turrets, and be propelled by two screws, driven by two pairs of powerful engines.

We have thus briefly enumerated no less than eleven armor vessels now being built at this port for our navy. The smallest of these will be a formidable war ship to encounter, but the three largest will be perfect leviathans, especially as they are to be armed with 15-inch Dahlgren guns—the largest in the world. They will be capable of acting as rams also, but in this respect their efficiency will depend chiefly on their speed.

[*New-York paper.*

Reports from Richmond.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 7.—An Englishman who left Richmond a week ago, and arrived here last night, brings information, of which some is new and all is regarded as trustworthy. He has been in prison since the 1st of July, when he was arrested as he was attempting to come North. After frequent application through counsel he finally secured an unconditional release, and was about a week at large in Richmond before coming North.—During his imprisonment he was at first confined with Dr. Rucker, who is charged with having acted as a guide and spy for the Union forces in Western Virginia. The rebels afterward put Dr. Rucker into a cell three and a half feet high by 5 feet long, where he still is. He is miserably fed on what will just support life. That he may not kill himself, a guard is kept constantly watching him.

Our Englishman was on board the Merrimac, No. 2, on Friday. He says she will not be ready for service for six weeks. One of her engines had too small a screw, which had to be replaced. She is plated with railroad iron six inches thick. She is to carry eight guns, for which she has eight portholes, and two pivot guns, at stem and stern, for each of which she has three portholes. She is sharp at both ends, and has a sharp ram at her bows.

This refugee says that there are very few soldiers at Richmond, almost all hitherto there having been sent forward to General Lee. Even some who were awaiting trial for forging muster rolls, and for other degrading offences, and others who were imprisoned for repeated desertions, had been hurried to swell the ranks of the rebel Potomac army.

This Englishman thinks that a Northern General who should capture Richmond would be welcomed by nearly two-thirds of the citizens. He says it is the large negro owners and negro dealers who are heartily for the rebellion. A half moon of fortifications surround Richmond at the distance on the average, of half a mile from the city. These works are not regularly mounted with guns; a few only, and those of inferior calibre, are in position at long intervals. Citizens and negroes are, however, now laboring with great energy in erecting a second line of works five miles out from the city.

Whoever, in Virginia, uses the word "Rebel" in speaking of an inhabitant of the Confederate States, suffers six months' imprisonment at hard labor.—An English-born citizen was so punished a few months ago. Mr. Cridlam, the British Consul in Canada, and his substitute, the Acting Consul, is in sympathy with the South, having been interested in heavy contracts for the importation of supplies contraband of war. He is much complained of by British subjects for not protecting their rights when they conflict with rebel interests.—*Tribune.*

THE GLOBE JOB PRINTING OFFICE.

THE "GLOBE JOB OFFICE" is the most complete of any in the country, and possesses the most ample facilities for promptly executing in the best style, every variety of Job Printing, such as

HAND BILLS,
PROGRAMMES,
BLANKS,
POSTERS,
CARDS,
CIRCULARS,
BALL TICKETS,
BILL HEADS,
LABELS, &C., &C., &C.

CALL AND EXAMINE SPECIMENS OF WORK, AT LEWIS' BOOK, STATIONERY & MUSIC STORE.

George D. Prentice in Memory of his Rebel Son.

[From the Louisville Journal, 2d.]

William Courtland Prentice died on Monday last, at Augusta, Ky., of wounds received in the conflict at that place on the preceding Saturday. He perished in the cause of the rebellion.

It is not in the columns of a newspaper, it is only in the family circle or in the hush of solitude, that the emotions of a parent over such an event should have utterance. The tears of weeping eyes and fast-trickling drops of bleeding hearts are not for the public gaze. The deepest agonies should be content to fold their sombre wings in the soul. Consolation could not come from the world's sympathy; it can be looked for only from God and his angel Time. Nay, there are griefs which time itself has no power to allay or soothe, griefs that like running streams are deepening their channels forever.

William Courtland Prentice was no common young man. He was remarkable in his powers and in his temperament. A model of manly beauty, he had extraordinary intellectual energy, a strong thirst for strange and curious knowledge, and a deep passion for all that is sublime and beautiful in poetry and nature. He was generous, manly, high-hearted, and of a courage that no mortal peril, come in what form it might, could daunt. He exulted in looking destruction face to face in all its ways. He loved wild and dangerous adventures for the very danger's sake. His eagle spirit lived among the mountain crags, and shouted back to the shouts of the storm. Although kind, unselfish and humane, he was impetuous, passionate, and of unconquerable prejudices. He was not unfrequently unjust in his judgments, and he permitted nothing to stand between him and the execution of his purposes.

This young man, if he had always directed his energies judiciously, could have made himself a distinguished ornament in any profession of life. He might have been an able and honored statesman in the service of the Republic. But an intense Southern sympathy, in spite of the arguments, the remonstrances, and the entreaties of those who dearly loved him, made him an active rebel against his country. And, after a brief five weeks' service in the rebel ranks, he fell, soon to breathe out his fiery life, receiving, meanwhile, far away from his family, the kindly ministrations of those against whose cause his strong right arm had been raised. O, if he had fallen in his country's service, fallen with his burning eyes fixed in love and devotion upon the flag that for more than three-fourths of a century has been a star of worship to his ancestors, his early death, though still terrible, might have been borne by a father's heart; but, alas! the reflection that he fell in armed rebellion against the glorious old banner, now the emblem of the greatest and holiest cause the world ever knew, is full of desolation, and almost of despair.

And yet we shall love to think of Courtland Prentice, that brave and noble though misguided youth, during the little remnant of our lives. Our love for him, undimmed by tears and grief, is and will remain an amaranthine flower upon the grave of our buried years.

The Rebel Army in Virginia.

FAIRFAX COURT HOUSE, Oct. 7.—A deserter from the rebel army, brought in last evening, makes some highly interesting statements, which are important if true. He belonged to the Second Virginia cavalry, of Gen. Mumford's brigade and Gen. Stuart's division. The following are his statements:

Mumford's brigade, of from nine hundred to ten hundred cavalry, is between Warrenton and the Springs. The force at Culpepper Court House, now commanded by General Joseph Johnston, consists of three divisions, one of them commanded by Gen. Gustavus W. Smith, another by Gen. Horton; the name of the other division commander he did not know. He heard General Mumford say that Johnson had been ordered to take command of the Department of the West; Gen. Bragg having been relieved. There was much complaint against General Bragg. He saw a young man from Richmond, who told him that the rebels had a large force at Gordonsville.

He was with the rebels in Maryland and heard officers say that their loss at the battle of Antietam was sixteen thousand killed and wounded and four thousand prisoners. The rebels say they obtained eight hundred cavalry and two thousand infantry recruits in Maryland, about six hundred of whom were from Pennsylvania.

The force under Lee at Winchester, he says, numbers one hundred and eighty thousand men, and is being reinforced. This is considered here a large over estimate. The old regiments are being filled up with conscripts.

He was in the battles at Bull Run, and says that the rebels universally admit that they were whipped on Friday by General Sigel.

A prisoner from the Forty ninth Virginia, commanded by Colonel (formerly Hon.) Wm. Smith, was brought in yesterday. He was home on sick leave when taken, and gives no information.

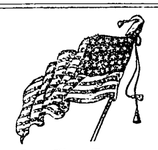
Advices received by relatives of Gen. Lee show that he was injured in both hands at the battle of Antietam. A ball passed through the palm of his right hand, and soon after, his horse becoming unmanageable, he was thrown headforemost, breaking one of his bones in the back of the left hand. One of his relatives, who saw him two days ago, describes him perfectly helpless.

The Globe.

HUNTINGDON, PA.

Wednesday morning, Oct. 15, 1862.

W. Lewis, Editor and Proprietor.



Our Flag Forever.

The Hughes Democracy Crushed!

PENNSYLVANIA O. K!

THE REBEL "MONITOR" SINKING!

THE PEOPLE THE TRUE DEMOCRACY!

THE STATE.

The indications are that the State Union Ticket is elected by thousands of a majority.

Two-thirds of the Union members of Congress are elected.

The Legislature will be Union—the *Hughes* Democracy are defeated in the election of a United States Senator!

Archibald McAllister, a true blue Union *anti-Hughes* Democrat, is probably elected to Congress from this District.

THE RESULT IN THE BOROUGH.

Cochran 167, Slenker 98. Ross 168, Barr 97. McAllister 141, Blair 150. Stutzman 171, Noble 99. Benedict 223, Bell 65, Williamson 7. Corbin 191, Speer 107. Johnston 183, Caldwell 105. Barc 168, Gemmill 105. Hackedorn 159, Star 107. Pollock 160, Noss 94. McCarthy 163, Carothers 99.

Two years ago Ca'dwell had 98 *majority* at this box!

ONEIDA.

Blair 38, McAllister 22. Benedict 54, Bell 5. Johnston 58, Caldwell 1. Corbin 37, Speer 21. Cochran and Ross each 54. Slenker and Barr each 6.

BRADY.

Majorities—Slenker 2. Ross 1.—McAllister 10. Stutzman 5. Benedict 5. Johnston 10. Barc 5. Speer 4. Star 3. Pollock 3. McCarthy 5.

PORTER.

Majorities—Blair, 104; Johnston, 101.

CASS.

Average Union majority, 68.

CARBON

Average Democratic majority, 125.

MORRIS.

The following are majorities in Morris:—Cochran 37, Ross 36. Stutzman 34. Blair 32. Benedict 42. Johnston 39. Corbin 34. The balance of the ticket about the same.

MT. UNION.

Votes cast 98. Majorities—Cochran and Ross each 24. Blair 23. Stutzman 24. Benedict 24. Johnston 27. Corbin 9.

SHIRLEY.

Majorities—Slenker and Barr each 8. McAllister 5. Bell 18. Caldwell 10.

BARREE.

Slenker 110, Cochran 90. Barr 110, Ross 90. McAllister 120, Blair 83.—Noble 111, Stutzman 89. Bell 109, Benedict 89. Caldwell 85, Johnston 114! Speer 117, Corbin 87. Gemmil 114, Barc 89.

Dave Caldwell is the first "Democrat" (?) that was ever beaten in Barree township.

JACKSON.

Cochran 126, Slenker 117. Ross 127, Barr 112. Blair 119, McAllister 127, Stutzman 131, Noble 112. Benedict 132, Bell 112. Johnston 145, Caldwell 101. Corbin 119, Speer 129. Barc 126, Gemmill 115. Hackedorn 129, Star 114. Pollock 129, Noss 112. McCarthy 129, Carothers 110.

FRANKLIN.

Majorities—Benedict 23. Johnston 40. Blair 14.

WARRIORSMARK.

Average majority for Union ticket, 94.

The *Monitor* Democracy badly routed in the county—they do not elect a man.

THE LATE REBEL RAID.

Announcement of its Success by Gen. McClellan.

HIS ADDRESS TO THE ARMY.

Headquarters, Pleasant Valley,
Monday evening, Oct. 14.

The news of the success of Stewart's cavalry raid into Pennsylvania, and in the rear of this army, has occasioned unnecessary excitement among the troops. When it is taken into consideration that the river is made fordable by a low stage of water at so many points, and that the army of the Potomac has a line of pickets extending from Cumberland, a distance of 150 miles, makes it an easy matter for a large rebel cavalry force to penetrate it.

The moment the fact of the rebels having crossed the river at McCay's Ferry became known, every exertion was made to prevent their escape, which was deemed necessary. Orders were sent to the different commanders to move and occupy the positions assigned them.

Unfortunately, at this particular time, a majority of the cavalry force was absent on important duty at too great a distance to be of any use in following Stewart. On an occasion of this kind, infantry not being able to make a lengthy march, are of no practical use, except in guarding fords near at hand.

When Stewart crossed at McCoy's Ferry, he had fresh horses- they having been sent to that point in advance. His movements after crossing the Potomac were rapid. He marched his force 92 miles in 25 hours. To accomplish this, he had the fresh horses taken from the citizens of Pennsylvania. From the time General Pleasanton, commanding a brigade of cavalry and one battery, left his camp until he came up with the rebels at the mouth of the Monocacy, at 4 o'clock yesterday morning, he had marched seventy-eight miles within twenty-four hours without change of horses or rest. At that point, while attempting to cross into Virginia, the rebels were repulsed, and nine of them were taken prisoners.

The total loss on our side was one man wounded.

Stewart finding himself unable to cross here, moved three miles further down the river to White's Ford where he made good his escape.

Gen. Pleasanton while pursuing him lost the use of his guns—the horses giving out.

It is believed that the marches of the rebel cavalry and our own was the most extraordinary on record, and they show most conclusively the perfect folly of attempting to pursue cavalry with infantry.

THE Soldiers' Aid Society intend packing a box as early as possible for the sick of the 125th Regiment P. V., at Maryland Heights. Contributions to be sent as usual to Mrs. Mary Graffius. Old or new shirts, comfortables, pillows, or material to make them, are very much needed. Jellies, jams, concentrated chicken, wine, toasted bread and rusk are also called for.

To those persons who may find it inconvenient to furnish such articles, we would suggest that money will answer quite as well, and we will invest it for them as judiciously as possible.

The box sent to the Christian Commission by the children of the public schools, has been acknowledged by G. H. Stuart in a letter which will be published next week, together with the list of articles contributed by the children.

A CAPTURE.—On Saturday morning last, two deserters, who passed through this place on their way to Pittsburg, as they said, were pursued and captured by a squad of Huntingdon cavalrymen, near Warrior ridge. They were arrested on the suspicion of being rebels, but, perhaps, would have passed through unnoticed if the news of a raid of rebel cavalry into our State, had not reached us. They were examined, but no positive proof that they were rebels could be discovered. They intimated they were from the 8th Illinois Cavalry, and bound on their way home. They were taken to Harrisburg yesterday.

ANOTHER.—Two more deserters were captured on Sunday, but on proving they were teamsters of the U. S. service, were permitted to move on.

We understand two more men were seen a short distance from this place, who were more suspicious looking characters than the former. Before aid could be obtained to pursue them, they had "skedaddled," perhaps in the direction of Philadelphia, as that is where they intimated they were travelling.

ATTENTION, YOUNG MEN.—Lieutenant Erk Miles is in town recruiting for the "*Roberts' Independent Artillery,*" to be permanently located at Fortress Monroe, and to be composed entirely of picked men. The location is most pleasant and healthy, and the officers will be of the best. We feel safe in advising the young men of Huntingdon county to go into the service in Roberts' regiment. See advertisement in another column, and call upon Lieutenant Miles before it is too late.

THANKS.—(Doctor) Jas. L. Thomas presented us with a mess of squirrels. Hunters should never forget the printer in their luck, and we thank our young friend for his kind remembrance.

As we daily hear of the good luck of the hunters of this place, who will deck our table with another mess, or else a turkey?

IMPORTANT ARRIVALS!—NEW GOODS!—D. P. Gwin, Fisher & Son, and A. B. Cunningham, have each received large and fine stocks of fall and winter Goods. Call and examine their Goods.

James A. Brown, is now opening a heavy stock of Hardware, &c. Give him a call.

THE 125TH REGIMENT.—This regiment has now felt the realities of a soldier's life, although having been in the service but two months. They fought long and well in the late battle, but they are still ready to push the rebels back to their very doors and crush this wicked rebellion.

SERGT. Thomas Given, Company G, 5th Regiment P. R. C., wounded in the head at the battle of the Antietam on the 17th, died of his wound, was brought home on Tuesday last, and interred at McConnelstown on Wednesday.

THE remains of William Corbin, a member of Capt. Thomas' company, killed at the battle of Antietam, were brought home on Saturday last, and interred in our Cemetery on Sunday. Mr. Corbin was an intelligent, brave and good young man. He leaves a wife and three small children.

Mammoth Potatoes.—We have received from Mr. Isaac Long, a *few* potatoes, enough for several messes, of the largest size we ever had up on our table.—Thanks.

☞ The National Tax-Law embodying the organic sections; the general and specific provisions; provisions for the appointment and governance of collectors, assessors and their assistants; alphabetical schedule-list of articles taxed, with rates, etc., etc.

For sale at Lewis' Book Store

WAR NEWS.

THE BATTLE AT CORINTH.

FURTHER PARTICULARS.

Its Desperate Character on the First Day.—The Final Repulse of the Rebels.—Heavy Loss in Officers on Both Sides.

CORINTH, Miss., Oct. 5.

Correspondence of the St. Louis Democrat.

On the morning of the 3d our outposts were attacked by the enemy in force, about six miles northeast of Corinth. Before nine o'clock the engagement became general and fierce, and a sanguinary battle was fought.

Our men, under Rosecrans, stood up manfully, and fought with great coolness and bravery. But regiment after regiment, and brigade after brigade poured in upon us, and we were forced slowly backwards, fighting desperately.

The rebels pushed forward with determined obstinacy, and held every foot of advantage ground. They outflanked our inferior force on the left, and were attempting to get in our rear. We were obliged to fall back still further to prevent this movement from being accomplished.

The enemy were inside of our breastworks pushing us backwards towards the town, when darkness put an end to the fighting for that day. During the day's fight our loss was heavy, but that of the enemy must have largely exceeded ours. Three pieces of the 1st Missouri battery were captured.

After having stood for so many hours before the enemy's fire, the men were consumed by thirst and subdued by the constant exertion.

Brigadier General Hackleman fell, mortally wounded, at the head of his brigade. General Oglesby was shot in the breast.

The Second Day's Fight.

About 4 o'clock on the morning of the 4th, the enemy opened briskly on the town with shot and shell.

Our batteries replied, and for an hour or more heavy cannonading was kept up. At the expiration of that time two of the rebel guns had been disabled, and shortly after daylight their battery of seven guns were captured.

A portentous quietness soon occurred, and it was evident that some movement was being made by the enemy.

The Western sharpshooters, under Colonel Burke, were ordered forward as skirmishers to feel the enemy's position. At half-past nine o'clock they met the enemy within a quarter of a mile of the advance of our line of battle, advancing rapidly in heavy columns upon the town. They immediately opened a murderous fire upon the skirmishers, who immediately began to retire, returning the fire of the enemy with effect.

The woods seemed alive with rebels, and it appeared impossible for this gallant regiment to escape destruction in their retreat over three-quarters of a mile of open ground, which intervened between them and our temporary works of defence.

In a few moments the engagement became general. Our batteries opened a destructive fire on the exposed ranks of the rebels, mowing them down like grass. The slaughter among them was frightful. But with unparalleled daring and recklessness they rushed impetuously forward.

They charged our works desperately, broke our lines of infantry, and captured a small fortification, in which the battery of the First Missouri was planted.

Our fortune seemed to be all lost.—A temporary panic seized our men, and the rebels once more marched into the streets of Corinth.

Now batteries opened upon them.—Our men, under the direction of a few courageous officers, and stimulated by their example, though thinned in ranks, fought desperately. The advance of the enemy was checked.—They wavered, and then fell back.—Our lost battery was regained and once more it hurled destruction into their ranks.

The day was saved, and the enemy in full retreat.

Our loss was comparatively small during this fearful charge. That of the enemy was fully twenty to our one killed.

Among the rebels killed and left on the field, was Brigadier General Rogers of New Orleans, Colonel and Acting Brigadier General Johnson, of Mississippi, and another Colonel commanding a brigade, whose name was not learned.

The enemy was commanded by Van Dorn, Price and Villepique, with their respective army corps, numbering 50,000 men.

It is impossible now to give a list of the casualties.

Our proportion of officers killed is thought to be large. We lost but four taken prisoners.

CHICAGO, Oct. 8.—A special dispatch from Cairo to the *Tribune*, says that the rebel Colonels Johnson, Rogers, Ross, Morton, McLaine, and Major Jones were killed, and Colonels Donley and Pretch severely wounded in the late battle at Corinth.

The battle at Corinth---Additional Particulars.

The Chicago papers of yesterday contain but few additional items to what has already been published of the battle at Corinth. The Chicago *Tribune*, publishing the official despatches of General Grant, prefaces them with the following:

In order to gain a correct idea of the battle of Corinth, it is necessary to go back to the desperate fight of Iuka, on the 19th of September. General Grant had information prior to that engagement, that the rebel General Van Dorn was marching up with a heavy force to flank Corinth on the west, and to attack either that place or Bolivar, Tennessee, while Price moved simultaneously from Iuka.—Price's discomfiture at Iuka delayed, but did not entirely frustrate this plan.

After the battle of the 19th, he retreated by way of Marietta and Fulton to Tupelo, and then marched northwest to Ripley, where he joined Van Dorn and Lovell, and the combined forces moved upon Corinth. It appears that their main army marched north through Ruckersville and Jonesboro' to Pochahontas, on the Memphis and Charleston Railroad, and then moved down the road to attack General Rosecrans, while another column, probably Price's, took the shortest route by way of Kossuth.

The following dispatches also published in the *Tribune*, are now:

CAIRO, Oct. 6.—We have this morning the following list of killed and wounded in the battle of Corinth, in addition to the names already forwarded; they all belong to the Iowa Second Infantry: Colonel Baker, severely wounded in the groin; Lieutenant Colonel Mills, wounded in the leg; Lt. Snowden, Company I, and Lieutenant Huntington, Company B, killed; Lt. Ring, Company C, and Lieut. Blake, Company K, severely wounded; Parker and Tomby, of Company F, and Suiter, of Company B, slightly wounded.

Lieutenant Colonel Parrott, of the 7th Iowa, was slightly wounded.

All the Iowa regiments at Corinth were in the engagement, and behaved with great gallantry.

Bowen's Battallion, Genl. Curtis' body guard, arrived this morning from Helena.

They are on their way to St. Louis.

[PRIVATE DISPATCH.]

CORINTH, Oct. 5.

To Captain Dorchester, Chicago:

"The enemy attacked us with 40,000. They are whipped awfully, and are retreating. We are after them.—I am unhurt.

ARTHUR C. DUCAT."

CAIRO, October 6.—I have received the following additional from Corinth:

Col. Thrush, 47th Illinois, was killed in the battle of Saturday. Colonel Baldwin, 57th Illinois, and Lieutenant Colonel Sanders, 16th Iowa, formerly editor of the Davenport *Gazette*, were slightly wounded.

Later and Interesting Particulars.

[From the Cincinnati Commercial, Oct. 9.]

From Capt. Sands, of the Eleventh Ohio Battery, who was present during the bloody engagement at Corinth, we learn some particulars of the fight, that have not yet been made public. The rebel force engaged is estimated at from 40,000 to 65,000, under command of General Earl Van Dorn. The corps of Generals Van Dorn and Lovell advanced from the direction of Jackson, and the corps under General Price from Jonesboro. A junction was effected as early as Wednesday, it is believed. There was considerable skirmishing between their advance guard and the division under General Davies up to Friday morning, when a general engagement ensued. General Davies' division was some six or eight miles from Corinth, but was gradually pressed back during the day until night found them inside the fortifications.—The fighting was very severe during that day, and Generals Hackleman and Oglesby, commanding brigades in Davies' division, fell while directing their respective commands. The loss was very severe on both sides, but, of the extent of it, Captain Sands was unable to form an estimate.

There are two fortifications mounted with heavy siege guns, commanding the approach to the town from the north. There is a stretch of level land between them, through which the railroad from Columbus enters the village. The upper of these forts on the left hand, was attacked by a rebel brigade under General Moore, early on Saturday morning. The brigade emerged from the woods, about 300 yards in front, crossed the intervening ground, which is filled and obstructed by fallen timber, under a tremendous fire from the siege guns, and succeeded in approaching within a hundred feet of the fort, when they were repulsed by our infantry, and turned back with fearful slaughter.

Previous to this, however, the rebels had planted two guns in position to shell the town, which they did early in the morning. One solid shot passed through the Tishimingo House, and others fell far in the rear in the wagon corral. The damage done by this battery was slight, however, and had no effect upon the general result of the conflict that ensued. Simultaneous with the assault on the fort on the left, a rebel brigade, under command of Colonel Johnson, it is believed, made a demonstration on the fort on the right, or rather on two batteries, Wisconsin and Missouri, which were in position near the fort on the right, and between it and the railroad track. The attack was impetuous, and almost irresistible. The infantry supports fell back into the village, accelerated by canister from a fort in the rear of Corinth, which opened on the enemy, some of the shot, however, taking effect in our own ranks. The batteries poured five rounds into the enemy after the infantry had retreated, and then withdrew, leaving two guns, the horses of which had been shot. The enemy having thus broken our centre pushed forward heavy masses of infantry toward the town, where they were held in check by our infantry, which had reformed, while the guns on the fortifications plowed great gaps in their ranks, and swept them down by hundreds. In fact, the rebels had rashly placed themselves under a crossfire of artillery of the most terrific kind. The carnage is described as awful. They were piled up in heaps and the ground was literally covered with their dead and wounded. It was not in human nature to stand such a shock. Finding his further advance impossible, the enemy, standing irresolutely for a few moments, finally broke in a panic, the men running in every direction, and throwing away their guns and knapsacks in their haste to get beyond the scorching fire of the heavy guns of the fortifications.

This ended the engagement for the day. The rebels again rallied in the woods, and the brigade which had attempted to take the fort on our left, actually rallied for another effort. As they approached, the Thirty-ninth Ohio greeted them with cheers, which seemed to be effective, so they "bout faced" and disappeared in the woods beyond.

Both General Moore and Colonel Johnson were killed in the attack on the fortifications in the morning. The color-bearer in Moore's brigade having been shot, the General himself seized the colors and advanced, when he fell, pierced by many balls. The rebels fought desperately, determinedly.—They evidently knew the desperate nature of their undertaking. It is Captain Sand's opinion that it was their intention to storm the fortifications in the outset, and turn the guns on our forces. Failing in this, they broke the centre and pushed desperately forward on the town, hoping, probably, to utterly rout the Federal infantry, capture the village, and compel a surrender of the fortifications.—It was a hazardous business; and being met and checked by our infantry, they remained exposed to the fire of the 32-pounders on the forts, which would soon have annihilated them.—To retreat in good order under such a withering fire was impossible, and they broke in the utmost confusion.

The pursuit was not commenced till the following morning. They were overtaken about six miles out and another sharp engagement followed, in which they were again defeated.—Captain Sands says that the rebels used no artillery in the attack except the two pieces with which they shelled Corinth on Saturday morning. These were captured from them. They did not undertake to remove the pieces which fell into their hands on Saturday, nor did they carry off any of their wounded.

It is his impression that the Federal forces under Ord and Hurlburt, came in upon the rebel right instead of their front, and that retreat is not entirely impossible though they will doubtless lose every thing in the shape of material, and throw away their arms if "hotly pursued;" and such a pursuit General Rosecrans' despatches indicates as having been made. He considers the victory a substantial one, and won against considerable odds.

Colonel Gilbert was injured on Saturday morning, being thrown from his horse and his skull fractured. The Colonel was delirious after the accident; but the surgeon did not consider the injuries mortal.

Gens. Hackleman and Oglesby were the only brigade commanders who were hurt during the engagement.—He thinks there is some mistake about the reported death of Oglesby. At the time he left Corinth (Monday morning), it was the opinion of the surgeon that the General would survive his wound.

General Rosecran's Official Report.

"CORINTH, October 4.

"*To Major General U. S. Grant:* Despatch received telling me to follow the rebels. This morning Price made a fierce and determined attack on our right—Van Dorn and Lovell on our left. The contest lasted until half past 11 o'clock, and was very deadly to the enemy. They drove in our center—some of them penetrated to the Corinth House. Hamilton, whose left was on the main line of their attack, maintained his ground in all but one spot, and made an advance—secured the center—with two first rate regiments. Colonel Sullivan gave us time to bring batteries into action, and saved the day on that side. Van Dorn and Lovell made a most desperate attack on the extreme right, on the Chewalla Road. They were led to the attack through the *abatis*; two of their columns reached the ditch, the other two stopped not fifty spaces from it. All that grape and canister could do was tried; but when it reached this point a charge was ordered, when it became a race between the Twenty-seventh Ohio and the Eleventh Missouri. This was too much for the staggered columns—many fell down and held up their hands for mercy.—They are badly beaten on both fronts—left their dead and wounded on the field, and are in full retreat. Our loss, though serious, especially in officers, is nothing like that of the enemy.—Brig. Gen. Hackleman fell bravely fighting at the head of his brigade yesterday, shot through the jugular vein. Colonels Kirby Smith, Galbert and Mower are wounded, though not mortally; Gen. Oglesby dangerously.—The number killed I cannot tell.—Their killed and wounded are strewn along the road for five miles out, where they had a hospital.

"We have between seven hundred and one thousand prisoners, not counting the wounded. McPherson has reached here with his force. We move at day-light in the morning.

(Signed) W. S. ROSECRANS,
"Major General.

"NOTE.—Major General Hurlbut, with a large force, is on the Hatchie, to cut off their retreat, and follow in pursuit."

THE WAR IN KENTUCKY.

Terrific Battle between Buell's and Bragg's Forces Near Perryville.

The Result of the Two Days' Fighting.

A DECISIVE UNION VICTORY!

General Buell in Pursuit of the Flying Rebels.

Official Dispatch from General Buell.

LOUISVILLE, Oct. 10, 1 P. M.—Early yesterday morning General Buell attacked Bragg's forces at Chaplin creek in the immediate vicinity of Perryville. A short but terrific fight ensued, when the rebels broke and retreated rapidly over three diverging roads southward, our forces in close pursuit.

It is hoped that the lot will be bagged.

At the last accounts General Gilbert's forces were in the rear of the rebels and some distance below them.

Military exigencies require the suppression of details. No further accounts of losses on either side have been received. Louisville is in great excitement respecting the fate of our soldiers in the pending battle. Capt. Oldershaw, Jackson's Adjutant, is on the way hither from Bardstown, with the remains of Generals Jackson and Terrill, and Col. Webster of the 98th Ohio regiment.

THE OFFICIAL DESPATCH.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 11.—The following despatch has been received at the War Department:

To Major General Halleck, General-in-Chief, U. S. A.

PERRYVILLE, Ky., via Bardstown, Oct. 10.—I have already advised you of the movements of the army under my command from Louisville. More or less skirmishing has occurred daily with the enemy's cavalry since then,—It was supposed the enemy would give battle at Bardstown. My troops reached that point on the 4th, driving out the enemy's rear guard of cavalry and artillery. The main body moved towards Springfield, whither pursuit was continued. The centre corps, under Gen. Gilbert, moved on the direct road from Springfield to Perryville, and arrived on the 7th inst., within 2 miles of the town, where the enemy was found to be in force. The left column, under Gen. McCook, came upon the Maxville road about 10 o'clock, yesterday, the 8th. It was ordered in position to attack, and a strong reconnoissance directed at 4 o'clock. I received a request from Gen. M'Cook for reinforcements, and learned that the left had been seriously engaged for several hours, and that the right and left of that corps were being turned and severely pressed. Reinforcements were immediately sent forward from the centre; orders were also sent to the right column, under Gen. Crittenden, which was advancing by the Lebanon road, to push forward and attack the enemy's left, but it was impossible for it to get into position in time to produce any decisive results.—The action continued until dark.—Sharp fighting also occurred in the centre; the enemy was everywhere repulsed, but not without some momentary advantages on the left; the several corps were put in position during the night and moved to attack at six o'clock this morning. Some skirmishing occurred with the enemy's rear guard; the main body has fallen back in the direction of Harrodsburg.

I have no accurate report of our loss yet, and is probably pretty heavy, including valuable officers. Generals Jackson and Terrill, I regret to say, are among the number of killed.

[Signed] D. C. BUELL,
Maj. Gen. Com'dg.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT NEWS.

PENNSYLVANIA INVADED.

Mercersburg and Chambersburg Occupied.

CHAMBERSBURG, Oct. 10, 7½ o'clock.—Governor Curtin has just received the following dispatch from Colonel McClure at Chambersburg:

Mercersburg was occupied by Stewart's rebel cavalry to-day, and they are now marching on Chambersburg.

They took horses and all other property they wanted at Mercersburg, offer no rebel scrip for it. They did no injury to individuals that I have heard of. The force is estimated at 3,000.—The rebels are certainly advancing upon Chambersburg. They have cut the Bedford wire.

They are reported as being near St. Thomas, about seven miles from here.

There is no doubt whatever of their being in Mercersburg. They will certainly give us a call to-night.

We had the rumor at 4 o'clock, but it was not credited. We can make no resistance, as it would only exasperate and cause wanton destruction of property and life.

EIGHT O'CLOCK.—About fifteen men on horseback are in town, armed with carbines, and bear a flag of truce.—They asked to see the principal men of the town. They have a large force about one mile from town, and will enter in about one hour.

LATER.

Colonel McClure and the Provost Marshal Kimmel, have gone about 2 miles out of town to meet the rebel commander. Nothing can be done except surrender. We look for the whole force in half an hour. They crossed the Potomac and came over the country to the Pittsburg pike.

The deposits of the Chambersburg bank had not been returned from New York since the late raid.

THE REBELS NEAR GETTYSBURG.

They Left Without Entering Town.—A Rebel Taken Prisoner.—Heroic Conduct of the Home Guard.

GETTYSBURG, October 11, 10 o'clock, P. M.—Stewart's rebel cavalry, estimated at 2,500, came by the Chambersburg turnpike as far as Sashtown in this county to-day, and took the road through Carrol's tract to Fairfield, taking from the farmers all their horses.

Pickets were thrown out within 3 miles of our town, and one of them was taken prisoner by our home guard and sent to York.

From Fairfield, the rebel force this afternoon went again in the direction of Waynesboro'. They are crossing into the valley. A large number of horses were taken from the farmers.

THE REBELS ON THEIR MARCH.

Railroad Track Destroyed.—General Pleasanton in Pursuit.—Expects to Capture the Party.

HANOVER, Oct. 12—10.05, A. M.—We heard a message from Gen. Emory to General Wool read, stating that the rebels from two to three thousand strong passed through Woodboro, Liberty, New Market and Urbana, and then made for the river. They come from the direction of Gettysburg, destroying small portions of track at New Market.

General Pleasanton, with about 2,500 cavalry, passed through Frederick this morning in pursuit.

LATER.

ESCAPE OF THE REBELS.

They Cross the Potomac Near the Mouth of the Monocacy.

From official despatches received here last evening, we learn that the rebels succeeded in escaping. They crossed the Potomac near the mouth of the Monocacy, having made a march of ninety miles in twenty-four hours. General Pleasanton's forces arrived at the crossing just as they had finished, and engaged their artillery, but nothing is known of the result. His force marched seventy-eight miles during the last twenty-four hours.

From Chambersburg.

[From the Harrisburg Telegraph, Oct. 13.]

The rebels left that borough about nine o'clock on Saturday morning, in a hurried manner, fearing that our forces would be after them. They violated their given pledges not to disturb private property. They entered a shoe store and took about two hundred dollars worth of goods, and entered private houses just as they pleased. The cashier of the bank was held as a prisoner during Friday night and compelled to open the vaults of the bank, but the bank officers had been more vigilant than others and removed all the valuables—they had to leave the premises without plunder.—In addition to this some five hundred horses were stolen from the citizens, and before they left all the property of the Cumberland Valley Railroad was destroyed by fire, consisting of the machine shops, a large house used for the ticket, telegraph and other offices of the company, and also as the residence of the Superintendent, Mr. Lull. The warehouses of Messrs. Wunderlick & Meeds were also destroyed. In these buildings was stored a large amount of ammunition, captured from the rebels a short time before the battle near Sharpsburg.—While the fire was raging the shells exploded and flew through the town but we heard of no accidents by them. The damage done to the citizens and Cumberland Valley Railroad, must amount to a large sum, and we must confess, that if the citizens had used a little more energy their houses at least might have been saved.

We also learn that some fifteen hundred government muskets were sent to them some time ago but that the citizens of that borough had not energy enough to take them and the boxes, hence they were burnt. If these muskets had been properly used and the citizens drilled as they should have done, they might have resisted any cavalry force. The number of rebels at Chambersburg is variously estimated; some say that but eight hundred entered the town and that another force joined them yesterday, when they left, until it was estimated from two thousand to twenty-five hundred strong. The rebels left in the direction of Gettysburg, but when they got within five miles of the town, the citizens made some show of resistance by capturing one of the advance guard, and sending him on to this city as a prisoner. This had a good effect, no doubt, as the rebels did not deem it prudent to enter the town of Gettysburg, but went in the direction of Emmittsburg, Md.

The railroad from here to Chambersburg is in full operation—no bridges having been destroyed, and the telegraph wires are also in working order. All the communication with General McClellan are open; he is fully posted as to their doings, and we expect to be able to record their capture.

Large numbers of troops have been tendered to the Governor, but he has decided that the services of the militia are not necessary.

The Escape of Stewart's Cavalry.

FREDERICK, Md., Oct. 13.—[Special despatch to the Baltimore *American.*]—The escape of the rebel cavalry across the Potomac is fully confirmed. After being driven from Nolan's ferry, they divided and crossed the river in small bodies at different points.

Two farmers, taken prisoners at Mercersburg, Pa., and paroled at the river, arrived here to-day. They report that Gens. Stuart and Hampton were both with the expedition. The cavalry consisted of detachments from Virginia and South Carolina regiments. They seized no horses in Maryland, but swept the parts of Pennsylvania through which they passed of every horse worth taking. Mr. Clark, the newspaper express man, was captured, but escaped after they had crossed the river.

The Rumored New Invasion Unfounded.

HARRISBURG, Oct. 13.—Since my last despatch, Colonel McClure telegraphed to Governor Curtin the following:

"We have thousands of rumors, but they are entirely unfounded. To approach Concord they must cross at Loudon, ten miles west from here on the pike, and we have news from there hourly. Concord is at the head of the Path Valley, and to enter it they must go by Mercersburg and Loudon, or cross Cove Mountain at Loudon and Fannettsburg, and we could not be without the information.

"It is entirely unfounded and results from exagerated rumors of their cavalry being at St. Thomas on Friday night.

"About sixty rebel cavalry are just reported by one of our officers to be in the neighborhood of Fayettville, six miles east on the pike. They seem to have been scattered and retreating.—We are amply prepared for them, and every one appearing will be fired at.

"Colonel Grant is here with the two Vermont regiments and artillery."

The following has since been received from Colonel McClure:

"CHAMBERSBURG, Oct. 13—10 o'clock, A. M.—Mr. Cramp, of Stevens' Furnace, has just sent a messenger with information that the rebel cavalry were at Cashtown, at the foot of South Mountain, in Adams county, in considerable force.

"They have been driven back from the Potomac and are trying to escape. Every effort is being made to cut them off here and at Mercersburg.

"They have Logan, a man from Franklin county, with them, a superior guide, and they may escape. Our citizens all have arms and will join the troops in cutting them off."

Another despatch, just received, says the enemy are at Cashtown, Adams county. They may attempt to pass by the mountain road, South, perhaps by Shippensburg, and it may be by Greencastle.

New Furniture Establishment.

J. M. WISE,

Manufacturer and Dealer in Furniture,

Respectfully invites the attention of the Public to his stand on Hill st., Huntingdon, between Cunningham's Store and Dean's National House, where he manufactures and keeps all kinds of Furniture at reduced prices. Persons wishing to purchase, will do well to give him a call.

Repairing of all kinds attended to promptly and charges reasonable.

☞ Also, Undertaking carried on, and Coffins made in any style desired, at short notice.

☞ Funerals attended at any place in town or country, by J. M. WISE.

Huntingdon, Sept. 24, 1862-tf.

PHOTOGRAPH ALBUMS

AND

SMALL PORTRAITS

OF

ALL THE DISTINGUISHED OFFICERS AND CIVILIANS,

FOR SALE

AT LEWIS' BOOK AND STATIONERY STORE.

GLOBE Extra.

HUNTINGDON, PA., OCTOBER 14, 1862.

WHO IS THE LIAR?

IS DAVE CALDWELL AN HONEST MAN?

We find in a "*Monitor*" extra, printed in that office on last Sunday, an article over Caldwell's name, charging us with having assailed him in the columns of the "*Globe*," with having taken ILLEGAL fees while Prothonotary. We have examined our columns and find that we *have not* charged Caldwell with having taken ILLEGAL fees—but we have charged him with having taken LARGER FEES than any one of his predecessors, or his successor. We are not a lawyer, and therefore did not say, and will not say, that the EXTRA fees Caldwell charged during his term were illegal or not. The legality of his charges we leave with the lawyers and Court to determine.

Caldwell does not *deny* the *important fact* we have charged upon him—the fact of him having *forced out of the pockets of the people, fees no other man has ever attempted to collect.* Examine the Record Books, all who doubt our statements.

Suppose David Caldwell should be elected Sheriff! Have the people any assurances that the fees of that office would not be *increased* to a figure to suit Dave's idea of *legal* fees? Forty and fifty cent EXTRA fees, on all business of that office, would make the office worth looking after. No wonder Dave wants to be elected. It would be fat picking for an *honest* and *brave* man like David.

The records prove all we have charged against David—and we will agree that HE may appoint a committee of honest men to make an investigation, and to report who is the LIAR, David or ourself.

P. S.—We also charge David Caldwell with having charged and collected more than he was entitled to, on road views, in more than one instance. See Quarter-Session Dockets.

WM. LEWIS.

Foreign Correspondence.

LETTERS FROM INDIA, NO. 3.

Singular Customs—'Dusturi'—Pressing into Service—Tricks of the Trade—Transmigration of the Soul—An Old Woman Carried off by a Tiger—Hindoo Festivals—My First Attempt at Preaching.

Among the many singular customs of both Hindoos and Musselmen is one called "Dusturi," which is universally practiced. The meaning of the term is as follows: If you send your servant to the Bazaar—or market, for one dollar's worth of anything, he receives from the seller *three cents* dusturi for his patronage. I fancy I hear one of my readers say "why your merchants must be very clever." Not so fast my friend. I assure you the shrewdest jew you have in old Huntingdon would have to get up early to get ahead of these bald pated traffickers. The three cents of dusturi comes out of *your* pocket, and not out of the merchant's profits. How do they manage this? O, very easily I assure you. If the commodity be anything that can be weighed, as sugar or tea, they will just give you *three cents' worth under weight.* If not, they will charge *three cents more than the price*, and you might as well try to make the Juniata run up Stone creek hill, as to attempt to keep your servant from taking it, for he will tell you it is his "huk"—right, and that if he don't take it the merchant will take it off you anyhow. But does one servant get the "dusturi" on everything? No indeed. If what you buy be for the table, then the cook must have it; if for your wife, her waiting maid will claim it; if for your horse, then the hostler considers himself entitled to it.

Another singular custom, is pressing into service. I do not mean as that old arch-traitor Jeff. Davis has to do to keep up his rebel marauders, but forcing men into one's private employ. For instance, if we want a garri—or cart, and oxen to haul our tent, &c., while we are on an itinerating tour in the jungles and villages, we write a note to the head native ruler of the city. He at once despatches a couple of sepoys—or policemen, to hunt up and bring us a team. Without this process it is almost impossible to get one. Not that the owners do not want to go, but because it is not the *custom* to go unless they have to do so. Here again is room for another "trick of the trade." Sometimes a sepoy will find a cart whose owner is not at all willing to go, having perhaps some important work to do for himself. Now what is to be done? Why the poor man rather than neglect his own work will say to the policeman—confidentially of course—"If you will let me off I will give you a supee." To be sure, this alters the circumstances, and Mr. Sepoy—like some men who have seen Washington city, and who have M. C. to their names—becoming very compassionate, tells the driver he does not want to be hard with him, pockets the bribe and walks off, chuckling over his good fortune. Perhaps he goes through this game two or three times before he succeeds in getting a team. The whole thing is an unrighteous practice, for it sometimes happens that a man who has come into the city with a load of produce, is caught up, and sent off a distance of one or two hundred miles. Perhaps he has not got his load off there until he and his team are pressed into service for a trip of a hundred miles further from home. In this way it is nothing uncommon for teamsters to be kept away from their families for weeks or even months.

You are doubtless aware that the Hindoos believe in the transmigration of the soul, i. e., that when a man dies his soul enters into some beast or bird. On this account they think it a sin to kill any kind of an animal. While I was conversing with some young men in our school one morning, a bed-bug (of which by the way we have no scarcity in India,) ran along the floor before me. The sight of the "varmint" awakened unpleasant memories of wretched tossings and vain attempts to sleep in certain quarters in my peregrinations while itinerating in my own country; so I blasted all his hopes for the future, by rather unceremoniously crushing him beneath my foot. One of my scholars at once reproached me for being as he thought, guilty of such cruelty. I saw through the matter at once, and asked him if he believed that his soul would go into an animal when he would die. He replied that he did. Then said I, perhaps you will die to-night, and as like as not, you will go into my horse. To-morrow morning I will hitch you in my buggy and drive you. He then tried to turn it off, by saying, "the Hindoos are very merciful." Well then, said I, if this be so, why do they put such terrible loads on their asses and drive them until their backs are sore; and why starve their horses until they can hardly walk? To this he replied, as they almost invariably do, by changing the subject to something altogether foreign to the point.

They have a superstition that if any one is killed by a wild beast, he will become a beast of that kind. Now, mark the result of this folly. In a dangerous jungle not far from this, lived an old woman whose five sons were, one after another, carried off by tigers, and the poor old creature was left desolate indeed. She said to her neighbors, "my sons are now all tigers, and how shall I be with them unless I become a tiger too," so she went and sat down in the forest to share their fate, with the fond hope that she would soon again enjoy the society of those over whom her stricken heart mourned. She had not long to wait; the ferocious man-eater scented the human feast, and glad to find such easy prey, pounced upon her and tore her limb from limb. Alas! how different the feelings of this poor heathen mother from those of the bereaved one, who, trusting in the words of the world's Redeemer "I am the resurrection and the life," can exclaim, with a resignation the heathen know nothing of, "the Lord gave, the Lord hath taken away; blessed be the name of the Lord."

The Hindoos are great people for festivals. Their feasts and holy days amount to about thirty in the year.—I attended a festival a short time since just outside of the city, at which there were not less than ten thousand people. Numerous flags with all manner of devices, were to be seen waving over the vast multitude. Some of the people, like some I have heard of in Christian lands, wanted to make their religion pay; hence they had taken the precaution to bring a good supply of their manufactures, fruits, &c., along to sell.

I noticed a number of would-be religious teachers sitting on the ground around their flag poles. They held in their hands a kind of whip made of small chains. The poor ignorant worshippers would come forward, hand the Brahmin a few sweetmeats, then bow before him to receive a slight blow from the whip. Even mothers would bring their little babes and hold them before these blind leaders of the blind to receive a touch from the sacred whip. Like Pane on Mars Hill, my spirit was stirred within me when I saw the idolatry of the city, and I felt like declaring unto them "the way, the truth and the life." Getting up close to them I made my *first attempt at preaching* in Hindostan. I told them as well as I could that there was no saving power in that piece of iron, and that if they wanted salvation they must ask it of God who had sent his son into the world to save the lost.—These iron whips they say were made on the grave of a great Hindoo saint, hence whoever is touched by them will get whatever he asks from God, or indeed whatever he wishes.

J. D. BROWN.

MORADABAD, August 16, 1862.

Our Army Correspondence.

CAMP OF 110th Regt. P. V., ARLINGTON HEIGHTS, Oct. 7, 1862.

DEAR GLOBE:—As I am seated alone this lovely morning, all being quiet in camp, and the sun is just making its appearance from behind the eastern hills, my mind is tracing back to the days in which we were happy at our little homes blessed with parents and friends, surrounded by romantic mountain scenery, our thirsty appetites being refreshed from the cooling streams which flowed so freely from the mountain side, but amid all we had to bid farewell to friends and all that was most dear, and have now spent one year in the service of our country, suffering many hardships and privations, standing the storm under all circumstances. Oh! how oftimes the passage of Scripture would come into my mind, "Take, therefore, no thought for the morrow; for the morrow shall take thought for the things of itself." Notwithstanding, oftimes we would get one day's rations, and they would have to do us for two days, we would almost think that the morrow would not provide for the soldier, but, amid all, we yet survive and in tolerably good health, for which we have great reason to be thankful.

A few days since, we pulled up stakes and the regiment moved about a quarter of a mile and are now encamped close to the beautiful mansion once owned by the Rebel General Lee. The Stars and Stripes over this building are waving in triumph.

In conclusion, I shall only say, that a few days since, your writer received an invitation from Sergeant Robert Stewart of Company D, to dine with him, which was very willingly accepted. While here, I had the extreme pleasure of meeting Charles H. Anderson, son of the deceased John P. Anderson, well known of your town, and also J C Acher of Altoona. We spent an hour very pleasantly, as you are fully aware that Sergeant Stewart could tell us some good jokes about past times. Mr. Anderson and Mr. Acher belong to the 1st Penna. Cavalry and are brave boys.

I shall close, trusting this Rebellion will soon be over, and we return to our homes again.

Yours,

D. ROSS MILLER.

LOUDON HIGHTS, Va., Oct. 9, '62.

FRIEND LEWIS:—A report reaches us to-day from "ye ancient borough" which does injustice to many men.—It is a complaint by persons in regard to the manner of interring the men who were killed at the battle of Antietam. As you are aware, for 2 days after the battle was fought, the army was in line of battle, expecting a renewal of the engagement. During that time details from every brigade, were busy collecting the dead and bringing in the wounded. Now, that you may know how impossible it was to give any better interment, imagine yourself surrounded by hundreds of dead, not as much as a dozen of picks and shovels amongst the whole party to work with, and you may judge the disadvantages labored under. Our men secured 2 picks, and took a couple of boards and sharpened them at the end to use as shovels, and with those kinds of tools buried 42 men. No one who has any knowledge of the scenes on a battle-field would, for a moment, suppose it possible to get a coffin for any one. Yet we are complained of by some because their friends were not buried in a better manner. Now, I leave it to any person who has any knowledge of our condition, if all was not done that was possible to do, for our companions, who fell on that field. No one regrets more than us, that no better burial could be given, but, after doing all that could be done, is it justice to those who did their best, to be talked about for doing it? Not a man who helped lay our companions in their graves, expect any better fate, if it should be their lot to fall on the battle-field. The case to which I refer, was still more trying, because his body was secured while under a heavy picket fire. The place he fell was held by the rebels, and the day after the battle I told the men his body must be got, if it was in our power to get it. A party of volunteers was called for, who would make the effort to secure his body. The body was obtained, and interred as above stated. Yet I hear we are greatly blamed. I hope those who blame us may come, and if another battle should take place, they may see for themselves the facilities we possess, in cases of that kind. I assure those same persons, that I very much doubt if they would run the same risk to secure any of us as good an interment. SOLDIER.

☞ Fine Cigars and Tobacco for sale at Lewis' Book Store.

PHOTOGRAPH ALBUMS—new and improved styles—just received and for sale at LEWIS' Book Store

When will the War End?

There is only one possible means of judging of the future of this war, and that is by a study of that portion of it which is already past. And in examining the past history of the war, we are forcibly struck by this fact: that an exaggerated importance has been attached to both successes and reverses by both sides. Thus the first battle of Bull Run was by the South considered as establishing its independence beyond a doubt. When, on the other hand, we took Hatteras and Port Royal, we expected to immediately secure Savannah and Charleston. When we were successful at Fort Donelson and Shiloh, we considered that the war was to be closed in a few weeks.—When Pope was beaten, the rebels confidently planned to establish a naval depot at Erie, to winter in Philadelphia, &c. And so, too, we largely exaggerated the immediate results to be derived from McClellan's splendid victory at Antietam.

All this proves one point unanswerably: that the strength on both sides is not only greater than either side has ever believed, but probably greater than either side even now believes.—The rebels, being the weaker and more anxious side, have begun to realize this great fact first, and to see what we also should clearly understand, that the tendency of this war is to a long series of tremendous battles, now favorable to one side, now to the other; that each of these encounters will require more or less delay before either party can get its forces into fighting *trim again, so that these great battles* tend to be separated by an interval of weeks or months; that, consequently, the tendency of this war is to extend itself and its bloody conflicts over a series of years, and finally that the only alternative is that either side should make some rapid and overpowering display of force, such as should crush the capacity of the other for resistance.

Acting upon this feeling, they raised with extreme rapidity a large force of conscripts, and let drive their army, thus strengthened, upon us with a fury intended to be irresistible. Thanks to stern courage and good generalship, this effort was a failure, although it accomplished some striking results, such as the defeat of Pope and the capture of Harper's Ferry.

This movement being paralysed, the war tends again to gravitate towards the features we have just pointed out, viz: a long series of severe battles, extending over a great length of time. And some such conviction is gradually possessing the public mind and evinces itself in the rise of exchange, gold and stocks, indicating the belief of the shrewdest part of the public that further large dilutions of the currency with paper may become unavoidable. A belief in such a future is to the last degree repugnant to us all, and every man should do his utmost to avert so intolerable a calamity. *How* it is to be averted is fortunately perfectly plain, to wit: by military preparations on a scale of sufficient magnitude. A few months hence we shall clearly see the injury which we have already suffered from the postponements of the draft which have been ordered. The retention of the volunteers already raised, and the delay in sending them on, is another vast evil, the source of which people find it difficult to understand. Fifty thousand men this day on the field of war are worth twice that number two months hence. The correspondence of the N. Y. *Tribune* says that Gen. John Cochrane states that *if the Northern Governors will send on troops to infuse new blood into the worn regiments of the peninsula, Gen. McClellan would sweep on to Richmond in six weeks.* And this is the general conviction. The universal feeling is that McClellan must have the means given him of improving his late successes.

Let any one consider what would have been the result if McClellan had had fifty thousand fresh soldiers with whom to follow up the victory at Antietam, and then consider that more than those fifty thousand were quietly lounging in their camps in the loyal States, drawing pay from the Government, but yet not under control, and therefore, not available. Not from any fault of theirs, but so far as the public understands, because the Governors of some States did not see fit to send them. And finally, let all reflect that the great question as to whether this contest is to be protracted into a miserable and consuming struggle, or whether it is to be brought to a speedy and glorious termination, is to be settled now, and will be decided within the next few weeks. Let us then see a resolute co-operation; let the Governors who have withheld the troops be coerced by the public opinion into forwarding, *at once*, every available soldier. Let the drafts be made without further delay, and let us have a determined effort to end this war by Christmas, instead of having it drag on until we are so enfeebled as to invite foreign intervention, and till the whole country is impoverished and ruined.—*Phila. Bulletin.*

The Emancipation Proclamation.

General Order Issued by General McClellan.

Headquarters Army of the Potomac,
Camp near Sharpsburg,
October 7th, 1862.

GENERAL ORDER, No. 163

The attention of the officers and soldiers of the army of the Potomac is called to General Order, No. 132, War Department, September 24, 1862, publishing to the army the President's proclamation of September 22d. A proclamation of such grave moment to the nation, officially communicated to the army, affords to the General commanding an opportunity of defining specifically to the officers and soldiers under his command, the relation borne by all persons in the military service of the United States towards the civil authorities of the Government.

The Constitution confides to the civil authorities, legislative, judicial, and executive, the power and duty of making, expounding, and executing the Federal laws. Armed forces are raised and supported simply to sustain the civil authorities, and are to be held in strict subordination thereto in all respects. This fundamental rule of our political system is essential to the security of our Republican institutions, and should be thoroughly understood and observed by every soldier. The principle upon which, and the object for which, armies should be employed in suppressing rebellion, must be determined and declared by the civil authorities, and the Chief Executive, who is charged with the Administration of the National affairs, is the proper and only source through which the views and orders of the Government can be made known to the armies of the nation.

Discussions by officers and soldiers concerning public measures determined upon and declared by the Government when carried out, beyond the ordinary temperate and respectful expression of opinion, tend greatly to impair and destroy the discipline and efficiency of the troops, by substituting the spirit of political faction for that firm, steady and earnest support of the authority of the Government, which is the highest duty of the American soldier. The remedy for political errors, if any are committed, is to be found only in the action of the people at the polls.

In thus calling the attention of this army to the true relation between the soldiers and the Government, the general commanding merely adverts to an evil against which it has been thought advisable, during our whole history, to guard the armies of the Republic; and in so doing, he will not be considered, by any right-minded person, as casting any reflection upon that loyalty and good conduct, which has been so fully illustrated upon so many battle fields.

In carrying out all measures of public policy, this army will of course be guided by the same rules of mercy and Christianity that have ever controlled its conduct towards the defenceless.

By command of Gen. M'Clellan,
JAMES A. HARDIE,
Lieut. Colonel, Aid de Camp, Acting Assistant Adjutant General.

Tribute of Respect.

CAMP NEAR SANDY HOOK, MD., October 1st, 1862.

To the Editor of the Globe:

WHEREAS:—In the pleasure of Almighty God our much esteemed and beloved friend, Color Sergeant GEORGE A. SIMPSON, was called to his eternal home, while bearing aloft in the heat of battle on the 17th of September, 1862, the ensign of Freedom. And, whereas, we, members of the "Free and Easy Mess," feeling the loss of this worthy example of piety and friendship in our small number as deeply as brother could feel the loss of brother, do, therefore, with the family of the deceased, mourn at heart the loss of our friend and fellow-soldier, Sergeant George A. Simpson.

And would resolve, secondly,

That we appreciate his memory as a worthy example of honesty, bravery and devotion to any calling while engaged.

Thirdly, That a copy of this preamble and resolutions be transmitted to the friends of the departed, and to each of the Huntingdon papers.

Committee—T L Flood, C E Campbell, Walter W Greenland, L Frank Watson, A C Snyder, Mordecai Gaghagan.

MARRIED,

On Tuesday morning, October 7th, by the Rev. G. Van Artsdalen, WM. MCKNIGHT WILLIAMSON, Principal of Milnwood Academy, to Miss RACHEL E. SIPES, all of Shade Gap.

DIED,

On the 3d day of October, 1862, at camp in the woods near Bakersville, Md., J. MILLER CHANEY, of Cummingsville, Huntingdon county, Pa., aged 24 years.

The deceased was, in the words of his comrades, "a good soldier." This, to their understanding, does not only mean one well drilled in the manual, or who fears not to front the foe when the death missiles are flying, but, also, one generously disposed toward his fellow-man, who scorns to complain for trifling inconveniences, and who will cheerfully contribute of his own uncertain substance, to the relief of those in distress.

At the time we left Alexandria, on our late march into Maryland, the deceased was looking, and stated, he felt unwell. No doubt, the beautiful and fertile country through which we journeyed, revived and invigorated him, as it did all of us Pennsylvanians, reminding us so much of our native homes. Growing physically weaker, however, he was obliged to fall behind, but still would rejoin his regiment, the same evening or the next day. So he continued marching until we came to our present camp. He was taken to the Regimental Hospital, where he soon after died, of diptheria.

The deceased was a corporal in Co. C, 49th Regiment, P. V., and this tribute is offered by his COMRADES.

Camp near Bakersville,
Oct. 5, 1862.

DAVID LAMP, the young man referred to below, was 19 years, 4 mos., and 11 days of age, having been born May 6th, 1843, and killed at the battle of Antietam, near Sharpsburg, Sept. 17, 1862.

Death hath now taken by his ruthless hand,
This youthful warrior to the Spirit land:
Nobly he went, espoused his country's cause,
To quell rebellion, and sustain the laws.

Rest! Patriot! Rest! thy conflict now is o'er,
The foes of Freedom shall molest no more,
While sorrowing friends remember thee in love,
May thou be gladdened in thy home above.

Rest! Brother! Rest! though taken from our sight;
May Heaven reward thee in that land of light
Where all is joy, where angels sing the praise
Of Him who reigneth throughout endless days.

Oct. 7, 1862. A. M. L.

ATTENTION!

Companies of 3d Regt., Pa. Militia!

Captains of 3d Regiment, P. M., will please return immediately to me or to R. C. Hale, Quarter Master General at Harrisburg, any of the following articles in their possession: Knapsacks, Haversacks, Canteens, Camp-Kettles, Blankets and Shelter Tents.

WILLIAM DORRIS, Jr.,
Huntingdon, Oct. 15, 1862. Colonel, 3d Regt., P. M.

STRAYED AWAY.

A year old last spring SOUTHDOWN RAM, with long tail and horn on right side of head. A reasonable reward will be given for any information of the whereabouts of said Ram.

WM. BRICKER.
Oct. 7, 1862. Taylor's Farm, near Huntingdon.

NOTICE.—

All persons indebted to me for Goods purchased at my store in McConnellstown, are requested to call on me at Huntingdon and make settlement without delay and save costs. Any settlements made with any other person than myself will not be recognized by me.

Huntingdon, Oct. 15, 1862. BENJ. JACOBS.

Attention! Co. F, 3d Regt., P. M.

All members will please return to me the following articles in their possession:—Knapsacks, Haversacks, Canteens and blankets. By order of Colonel Dorris.

GEO. W. GARRETTSON,
Oct. 15, 1862. Captain, Comp. F. 2.

TEACHER WANTED.—

A competent male Teacher is wanted immediately to take charge of a public school in Warriorsmark for a term of 5 months at a salary of $18 per month.

Applicants will address the undersigned at Warriorsmark, Pa., or the County Superintendent at Huntingdon.

Oct. 15, 1862. SAMUEL RALSTON, Sec'y.

THE SHIRLEYSBURG

FEMALE SEMINARY.

Will reopen for the winter session on Monday, Nov 3d, and continue to April 1st, 1863.

Instruction will be given in the usual branches of a useful and finished education.

TERMS PER SESSION OF FIVE MONTHS,

For board, with furnished rooms, heat, light, &c., $42.00
Tuition in English branches, ... $8 to $12.00
Music, with use of piano for practice, ... $20.00
French, ... $8.00
Washing, per dozen, ... 40

A class of young men will receive instruction in the Languages, Mathematics, Book-keeping, &c.

Particular attention will be paid to the Normal class preparing themselves to take charge of common schools.

Apply to J. R. RIDDER, Principal.
Shirleysburg, Huntingdon Co., Pa.

Oct. 15, 1862—4t.

ROBERTS'S INDEPENDENT ARTILLERY,

TO BE STATIONED PERMANENTLY AT

FORTRESS MONROE.

This organization offers peculiar advantages not before equalled by any regiment during the war. The Commander, Major Roberts, has a soldier of great experience, of the Regular army, Fourth United States artillery, and its officers have been appointed for their experience and ability. It is a permanent post, has comfortable quarters, is in a charmingly healthy locality, thus avoiding all the hardships and exposures of field service. The men will be instructed in all the duties of infantry soldiers, garrison as well as field, in sea coast, heavy and field artillery. As the number of companies is limited, none but strong, able-bodied men will be received, and early application is advised. Bounty is allowed. Old artillery soldiers, who can come well recommended, will receive appointments as non commissioned officers in this corps of picked men.

An office for the recruiting of COMPANY A, has been opened at the LAW OFFICE of MILES & DORRIS, Huntingdon, Pa.

2d Lieut., R. H. MILES, Recruiting officer for Huntingdon and adjoining counties.

Oct. 15, 1862.

FOR SALE.

VALUABLE COAL AND TIMBER LAND.

The subscriber now offers for sale the interest of Geo. H. Steiner, being the one undivided half of all that valuable property immediately adjoining the town of Phillipsburg, Centre county, known as "Steiner's Mills." The lands are composed of five contiguous tracts, containing in all 1000 Acres and 28 Perches, more or less. A sufficient portion of the land is cleared to make quite a good farm, and the remainder is timbered with pine, hemlock, oak, ash, &c. The buildings are composed of a large water-power saw-mill, with circular saws for lathing, siding or re-cutting attached; a large double dwelling house and store-room, bank barn, tenant house, and all necessary outbuildings. The Pennsylvania Railroad, now finished almost to Philipsburg, transverses the lands for about 1½ miles, and passes through the board yard of the saw-mill.

Large quantities of logs can be obtained from the lands above and floated to the mill. Bituminous coal is found in abundance cropping out on the immediate line of the Railroad. A good title will be made, and if it is desired, Jacob F. Steiner, the owner of the other undivided half, will sell and convey his interest. If not previously sold at private sale, the property will be exposed to public sale at the TYRONE CITY HOTEL,

On Tuesday, the 25th of November, 1862,

at 2 o'clock, P. M.

For further particulars, and terms of sale, apply to the subscriber at Huntingdon or George H. Steiner at Phillipsburg, Pa.

SAMUEL T. BROWN,
Oct. 7, 1862. Trustee.

REGISTER'S NOTICE.—

Notice is hereby given, to all persons interested, that the following named persons have settled their accounts in the Register's Office, at Huntingdon, and that the said accounts will be presented for confirmation and allowance, at an Orphans' Court, to be held at Huntingdon, in and for the county of Huntingdon, on Monday the 10th day of November next, (1862,) to wit:

The administration account of John W. Calder and Thomas N. Calder, administrators of John Calder, late of Porter township, deceased.

The administration account of George Russell, administrator of Elizabeth Shirk, late of Hopewell township, deceased.

Final administration account of William C. Hight and Asahel H. Hight, administrators of James Hight, dec'd., late of Huntingdon borough.

Administration account of George Wilson and John Reed, Esqs., administrators of Margaret Reed, late of West township, Huntingdon county, dec'd.

Trust account of John Hon'schoter, Trustee, appointed by the Orphans' court of Huntingdon county to make sale of certain Real Estate of Isaac Vandevender, Esq., late of Walker township, dec'd.

Final administration account of James Kerr, Administrator of James Mcllvenny, late of Brady township, dec'd.

DANIEL W. WOMELSDORF, Register.
REGISTER'S OFFICE,
Huntingdon, Oct. 15, 1862.

ORPHANS' COURT SALE.

In pursuance of an order of the Orphans' Court of Huntingdon county, the Real Estate hereinafter described, will be exposed to Public Sale on the premises,

On Friday the 31st day of October, 1862,

as the property of William Reed, late of West township in said county, deceased, to wit:

A tract of land situate in said township, containing one hundred and eight acres and seventy-eight perches, adjoining lands of Dr. H. Orlady, the heirs of William Stewart, deceased, John and Michael Meyer, Joseph Powell, and the heirs of Joseph Reed, deceased; about eighty acres of this tract are cleared and in good state of cultivation, with a dwelling house, bank barn, and orchard thereon. A small tract of about one acre taken up by said deceased in his life time adjoins this tract, and will be sold with it. This tract is called "The Conner Farm," and has, for some years past, been noted for its productiveness.

Also, a tract of land situate on the Globe Run in said township, containing two hundred and thirty-nine acres and sixty-one perches, adjoining the village of Fairfield, land of Mordecai and John Henry, John Huyet, the heirs of George Reed and others, having thereon two dwelling houses, a bank barn; one hundred and eighty or ninety acres are cleared upon this tract, about twenty of which are meadow.

Those who wish to see these lands before the day of sale, will please call on Mr. Conrad residing upon the Conner Farm, or Mr. Foster residing upon the Globe Run Farm, who will show these farms to strangers and others.

Possession will be given to purchasers on the first day of April next, when the first payment of one-third of the purchase money is to be made. Unpaid purchase money to bear interest and be secured by the bonds and mortgage of the purchaser. Further terms to be made known on the day of sale.

Sale to commence at 11 o'clock, A. M., of said day, at the Conner Farm, where attendance will be given, by

JOHN BIRD,
and GEORGE WILSON.
October 15, 1862. *Trustees.*

600,000 MALE or FEMALE AGENTS TO SELL

LLOYD'S NEW STEEL PLATE COUNTY COLORED MAP OF THE UNITED STATES, CANADAS, AND NEW BRUNSWICK.

From recent surveys, completed August 10, 1862; cost $20,000 to engrave it and one year's time.

Superior to any $10 map ever made by Coulton or Mitchell, and sells at the low price of fifty cents; 200,000 names are engraved on this map.

It is not only a County Map, but it is also a

COUNTY AND RAILROAD MAP

of the United States and Canadas combined in one, giving

Every Railroad Station,

and distances between.

Guarantee any woman or man $3 to $5 per day, and will take back all maps that cannot be sold and refund the money.

Send for $1 worth to try.

Printed instructions how to canvass well, furnished all our agents.

Wanted—Wholesale agents for our Maps in every State, California, Canada, England, France and Cuba. Letters may be made with a few hundred dollars capital. *No competition.*

J. T. LLOYD, No. 164 Broadway, N. Y.

The War Department uses our Map of Virginia, Maryland, and Pennsylvania, cost $100,000, on which is marked Antietam Creek, Sharpsburg, Maryland Heights, Williamsport Ferry, Shepherdsville, Noland's Ford, and all others on the Potomac, and every other place in Maryland, Virginia, and Pennsylvania, or, money refunded,

LLOYD'S

Topographical Map of Kentucky, Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois.

is the only authority for Gen. Buell and the War Department. Money refunded to any one finding an error in it. Price 50 cents.

[From the Tribune, Aug. 2.]

"LLOYD'S MAP OF VIRGINIA, MARYLAND, AND PENNSYLVANIA.—This Map is very large; its cost is but 25 cents, and *it is the best which can be purchased.*"

Lloyd's Great Map of the Mississippi River,

From Actual Surveys by Capts. Bart and Wm. Bowen, Mississippi River Pilots, of St. Louis, Mo., shows every man's plantation and owner's name, *from St. Louis to the* Gulf of Mexico—1,250 miles—every sand-bar, island, town, landing, and all places 20 miles back from the river—colored in counties and States. Price, $1 in sheets, $2, pocket form, and $2,50 on linen, with rollers. Ready September 20.

NAVY DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, Sept. 17, 1862.

J. T. LLOYD—*Sir*:—Send me your Map of the Mississippi River, with price per hundred copies. Rear-Admiral Charles H. Davis, commanding the Mississippi squadron, is authorized to purchase as many as are required for use of that squadron.

GIDEON WELLES, Secretary of the Navy.

Oct. 15, 1862-3t.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.—

The undersigned Auditor appointed to distribute among the heirs the balance in the hands of Jacob Weaver and Jacob S. Berkstresser, Executors of John W. Berstresser, dec'd., will attend to his duties at the Register's Office in the borough of Huntingdon, on MONDAY, the 3d day of NOVEMBER next, at 1 o'clock, P. M., when all persons interested are required to present their claims before him, or be debarred from coming in for a share of the fund.

DANIEL WOMELSDORF,
Oct. 7, 1862-4t. *Auditor.*

FALL AND WINTER

FASHIONS!

ROBT. KING,

MERCHANT TAILOR,

Hill St, one door west of Carmon's Store,

HAS A FINE ASSORTMENT OF

GENTLEMEN'S DRESS GOODS.

His assortment consists of

CLOTHS,

CASSIMERES, and

PLAIN AND FANCY VESTINGS,

the most st and best that could be found in the city, all of which he will take pleasure in exhibiting, and making up to order. It will cost nothing to call and examine his goods. Call soon.

Huntingdon, Oct. 7, 1862.-3m.

ORPHANS' COURT SALE.

[Estate of Hiram Williamson, dec'd.]

By virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court of Huntingdon county, will be exposed to public sale, on the premises, at the house of James Shively, at 10 o'clock, A. M.,

On Saturday, the 1st of November, 1862

the following described tracts and tracts of land, to wit:

One tract of land, situate in West township, in said county, on which said Hiram Williamson lived at the time of his death, adjoining lands of George and David Wilson on the north, Abraham Axtinson on the east, Jacob Witters on the south, and Solomon Hamer on the west, containing 99 acres and 90 perches and allowance, more or less, according to draft attached to Inquisition, having thereon a large brick house, barn, saw-mill, and other buildings, known as the "Mansion Tract."

Also—One other Farm, adjoining the one above described on the south, Jonathan Wilson on the east, Adam Lightner on the north, and David Wilson on the west, containing 111 acres and allowance, more or less, according to draft attached to Inquisition, and filed in the Orphans' Court of said county, known as the "Dorris Tract," having thereon a good brick house, frame barn and necessary outbuildings.

Also—One tract of woodland, in Jackson township, containing about four hundred acres, purchased at tax sale.

TERMS OF SALE.—One-third of the purchase money to be paid on confirmation of sale, and the residue in two equal annual payments, with interest, to be secured by the bonds and mortgage of the purchaser.

JOHN C. WATSON,
Oct. 7, 1862. Trustee.

ORPHANS' COURT SALE.

By virtue of an order of the Orphan's Court of Huntingdon county we will offer at public sale on the premises at Mapleton, Huntingdon county, on

Saturday, the 25th October, 1826,

at 10 o'clock, A. M., the interest of Joseph Konigmacher deceased, in the following real estate, viz:

The undivided half of a lot of ground situate in the village of Mapleton, fronting fifty feet on the Penna. Railroad, extending back in depth one hundred and eighty feet, being Lot No. 3 in the plan of said village, bounded on the north by the Juniata river, south by the Penna. Railroad, on the west by lot of John Copenhaver, and on the east by Lot No. 4, having thereon a two storied frame house, with warehouse attached and other improvements thereon.

ALSO—The undivided half of 1131 acres and 122 perches of land situate in Union township, Huntingdon county, composed of the whole of a tract of land surveyed in the name of Samuel Walker, and parts of surveys in names of Robert Smith, James Stewart, John Stewart, James Walker, and Hugh Mcallister, as described in the deed for the same from John Brewster and wife to said Joseph Konigmacher, and Jeremiah Bauman, recorded in Huntingdon county in Book No. 2, page 208, &c., having thereon three one storied log dwelling houses, a log stable, smith shop, a saw mill and other improvements. There is also a good young orchard, and about forty acres are cleared and in cultivation; the balance timber land.

TERMS OF SALE.—One-third of the purchase money on confirmation of sale; the balance in two equal annual payments with interest, to be secured by bonds and mortgage of purchaser.

ADAM KONIGMACHER,
W. CARPENTER,
Executors of Joseph Konigmacher, dec'd.

Attest: W. WOMELSDORF, Clerk O. C.

ALSO—At the same time and place the undersigned, surviving partner of the late firm of Konigmacher & Bauman will sell the following real estate belonging to the said late firm, viz:

A lot of ground situate in the aforesaid village of Mapleton, adjoining land of ——— Anderson and the above described lot, containing ¾ of an acre with a two storied plank dwelling house, and plank kitchen attached, thereon. Terms made known on day of sale.

JEREMIAH BAUMAN.

September 30, 1862.

CHOICE FARM FOR SALE.—

The old "MEANS FARM" in Cassa valley, Huntingdon county, Pa., one and a half miles north from Spruce Creek Station, of P. C. R. R. It has about 100 acres in culture and 40 acres timber.

Has excellent timber; the best of water; good buildings; lately set out with choice fruits; is in fine condition; thrifty, intelligent neighborhood, and good home market.

The owner being resident abroad, will sell on terms most unusually easy, if so desired. Pay $2,000 before 1st of April next, and on the balance *lets as many years time as you with; as that crops will make the payments.*

A rare chance for young beginners to obtain one of the best farms in the county.

Or pay the greater part in good stocks or bonds.

For particulars apply to John Owens, Esq., Birmingham, Huntingdon co., Pa., Attorney-in-fact for the owner.

Sept. 18th, 3 m.

FANCY FURS, FANCY FURS.

JOHN FARBIRA,

718 ARCH Street,

below Eighth, south side,

PHILADELPHIA.

Importer & Manufacturer of and Dealer in all kind of FANCY FURS, for Ladies' and Children's wear.

I desire to say to my friends of Huntingdon and the surrounding Counties that I have *now in store, one of the largest and most beautiful assortment* of all kinds and qualities of FANCY FURS, *for Ladies' and Children's wear,* that will be worn during this Fall and Winter.

My Furs were purchased in Europe, previous to the rise in *Sterling Exchange*, and are not to any impaired on all Furs, imported since the first of August.

I would also state, that as long as my stock lasts, I will offer it at prices proportionate to what the goods cost me; but, it will be impossible for me to import and Manufacture any more Furs, and sell them at the same prices, owing to the unsettled state of the affairs of the Country.

☞ Remember the name, number and street: John Farbira, (New Fur Store,) 718 Arch Street, Philadelphia.

Sept. 15, 1862.-3m.

PATRIOTS!

TO THE RESCUE!!

Men Wanted to fill up one of the best Regiments in the Field.

THE undersigned, in accordance with General Orders, Head Quarters of the Army, and under the direction of Capt. R. L. Dodge, General Superintendent of Recruiting Service for the State of Pennsylvania, has opened a Recruiting Office at MARKLESBURG, Huntingdon county, Pa.

I am authorized to enlist men for my Pennsylvania Regiment now in the field that is not already full.

Subsistence and pay to commence from date of enlistment.

Sergt. JOHN McLAUGHLIN,
53d Regiment, P. V.

Sept. 20, 1862. On Recruiting Service.

RECRUITS WANTED

FOR PENNSYLVANIA REGIMENTS

NOW IN THE FIELD.

THE undersigned, in accordance with General Orders, Head Quarters of the Army, and under the direction of Capt. R. L. Dodge, General Superintendent of Recruiting Service for the State of Pennsylvania, has opened a Recruiting Office in the building formerly occupied as Head-Quarters of Camp Cressman, opposite the Exchange Hotel, Railroad street, Huntingdon, Penna.

I am authorized to enlist men for my Pennsylvania Regiment now in the field that is not already full.

Subsistence and pay to commence from date of enlistment.

Capt. SETH BENNER,
110th Regiment, P. V.

Huntingdon, Sep. 16, 1862. *On Recruiting Service.*

FRUIT TREES, SMALL FRUITS, GRAPE VINES, &C., &C.

AT THE

FARMERS' NURSERIES,

NEAR HUNTINGDON, PA.

We invite farmers and all who may be in want of TREES and PLANTS to examine our stock of

THRIFTY WELL GROWN TREES,

At greatly reduced prices to suit the times, consisting of

APPLES—A fine stock of the most approved varieties for general cultivation—good size and thrifty growth Price 10 cts. each.

PEARS—Choice kinds, Standard 50 cts., Dwarf 40 cts. each.

CHERRIES—A fine assortment, 40 cts. each.

PEACHES—Our stock of peaches is fine, comprising a collection of choice varieties of superior excellence, furnishing a succession of ripe fruit from the 1st of August to the 1st of October. Price ten cts. each; $8 per 100.

PLUMS—A list of the most desirable and popular kinds. Price, grafted on plum stocks, 50 cts; on peach stocks, 20 cts. each.

APRICOTS—50 cts. each; NECTARINES—20 cents each.

SELECT GRAPES.

GRAPE VINES of the best varieties, sold at the very lowest rates, varying in price from 15 cents to $1 each. Any of the new and rare grapes, native or foreign, if not on hand, will be ordered and furnished at the very lowest rates.

CURRANTS, GOOSEBERRIES, STRAWBERRIES, &C,

Early orders are earnestly solicited.

Packages of trees will be delivered in Huntingdon free of expense to the purchaser, and duly forwarded by the railroad to any place in any designation.

Any inquiries by letter respecting stock, prices, &c. will receive prompt attention.

The nurseries are located 5 miles N.E. from Huntingdon, on the road leading from Huntingdon to Crownover Mill, and one mile S. E. from the Warm Springs.

Address JESSE GOSHORN,
Box 1, Huntingdon, Pa.

BANK NOTICE.

IN pursuance of the 25th Section, First Article of the amended Constitution of the State of Pennsylvania, and the First Section of the Act of the General Assembly, passed the first day of June, 1839, the undersigned citizens of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, hereby give notice that they intend to make application to the Legislature of said State, at its next session, commencing the first Tuesday of January, 1863, for the charter of a Bank, to be located in the bor

NEW ARRIVAL
OF
NEW GOODS!

C. ASH. MILLER

HAS JUST OPENED A FINE ASSORTMENT OF

DRY GOODS,

A FRESH STOCK OF THE

BEST GROCERIES,

BOOTS, SHOES, HATS, &C., &C.

AND

ARTICLES TOO NUMEROUS TO MENTION.

MY OLD CUSTOMERS

AND

THE PUBLIC GENERALLY,

ARE REQUESTED TO CALL AND EXAMINE MY STOCK OF

NEW AND CHEAP GOODS.

C. ASH. MILLER.

Huntingdon, April 23, 1862.

HARDWARE

AND

CUTLERY!

AN

IMMENSE STOCK

AND

ENDLESS VARIETY

OF

HARDWARE, CUTLERY, &c.

NOW OPEN

AND FOR SALE BY

JAS. A. BROWN,

HUNTINGDON, PENNA.

CALL AND EXAMINE OUR STOCK.

April 15, 1862.

NEW STOCK OF GOODS.

EVERYBODY IS INVITED TO CALL AT

S. S. SMITH'S STORE,

ON HILL STREET, HUNTINGDON, PENNA.

THE BEST

SUGAR and MOLASSES,
COFFEE, TEA and CHOCOLATE,
FLOUR, FISH, SALT and VINEGAR,
CONFECTIONERIES, CIGARS and TOBACCO,
SPICES OF THE BEST, AND ALL KINDS,

and every other article usually found in a Grocery Store

ALSO— Drugs, Chemicals, Dye Stuffs,
Paints, Varnishes, Oils and Spts. Turpentine,
Fluid, Alcohol, Glass and Putty,
BEST WINE and BRANDY for medical purposes.
ALL THE BEST PATENT MEDICINES,
BOOTS AND SHOES,

and a large number of articles too numerous to mention, The public generally will please call and examine for themselves and learn my prices.

S. S. SMITH.

Huntingdon, April 9, 1862.

GOODS REDUCED TO OLD PRICES!

FISHER & SON

Have just Opened and offer to the Public,

A

SPLENDID STOCK

OF

WELL SELECTED NEW GOODS,

AT

REDUCED PRICES.

THE PUBLIC

Will please call and examine our Goods.

FISHER & SON.

April 8, 1862.

BLANKS! BLANKS! BLANKS!

CONSTABLE'S SALES,	ATTACHT EXECUTIONS,
ATTACHMENTS,	EXECUTIONS,
SUMMONS,	DEEDS,
SUBPENAS,	MORTGAGES,
SCHOOL ORDERS,	JUDGMENT NOTES,
LEASES FOR HOUSES,	NATURALIZATION BKS,
COMMON BONDS,	JUDGMENT BONDS,
WARRANTS,	FEE BILLS,

NOTES, with a waiver of the $300 Law.
JUDGMENT NOTES, with a waiver of the $300 Law.
ARTICLES OF AGREEMENT, with Teachers.
MARRIAGE CERTIFICATES, for Justices of the Peace and Ministers of the Gospel.
COMPLAINT, WARRANT, and COMMITMENT, in case of Assault and Battery, and Affay.
SCIERR FACIAS, to recover amount of Judgment.
COLLECTORS' RECEIPTS, for State, County, School, Borough and Township Taxes.

Printed on superior paper, and for sale at the Office of the HUNTINGDON GLOBE.

BLANKS, of every description, printed to order, neatly, at short notice, and on good Paper.

TO ARMS!

RUSH TO THE STORE OF

SIMON COHN,

AT COFFEE RUN STATION,

and see the new and elegant assortment of Goods he has just received, consisting in part of

Dry Goods, Groceries,
Queensware, Hardware,
Clothing, Bonnets, Shawls,
Hats, Caps, Boots, Shoes,

and all other articles kept in country stores, which he is offering at his Mammoth Store, at Coffee Run Station, at unusually low prices. The public are invited to call and examine his Goods.

Having arrangements with large firms in Philadelphia and other eastern cities, he is able to buy his goods cheaper than other country merchants, and can consequently, undersell them! In exchange for goods, he takes all kinds of country produce at the highest cash prices. By strict attention to the wants of customers, he hopes to receive a continuation of the liberal patronage with which he has been heretofore favored.

Mr. Cohn is Agent of the Broad Top R. R. Co., at Coffee Run Station, and is prepared to ship all kinds of Grain to the Eastern markets. Having a large Ware Room, farmers can store with him until ready to ship. Every convenience will be afforded them.

Sept. 10, 1862-tf

WAR! WAR!! WAR!!!

GLORIOUS NEWS!

HIGH PRICES DEFEATED!

Wm. MARCH & BROTHER,

MARKLESBURG, PA.,

Have just opened a large, new, and unsurpassed stock of Foreign and Domestic Dry-Goods, of all kinds and qualities, embracing everything in that line. Also, a complete assortment of

GROCERIES,

remarkably cheap, with good weight and fair measure, together with

QUEENSWARE, STONEWARE, HARDWARE, BOOTS & SHOES, &c., &c., &c.,

and all the various other matters usually kept in a country store, so that the inquiry is not "What has March & Brother got," but "What have they not?"

Being satisfied that their large and complete stock of the above named goods cannot be excelled in quality, quantity or cheapness in this section of country, we respectfully ask a trial, feeling satisfied that a liberal patronage will be extended towards us, by all who are in need of good articles at low prices. Our motto is "quick sales and small profits."

We *respectfully* request *the patronage of all*, and especially our Trough Creek Valley friends.

Everything taken in exchange for goods except *promises.*

☞ Cash paid for all kinds of grain, for which the highest market prices will be given.

WILLIAM MARCH & BRO.

Marklesburg, August 13, 1862.

WINDOW SHADES, CORDS,
TASSELS, &C.,
and BAILEY'S FIXTURES,

A handsome assortment just received and for sale at LEWIS' BOOK, STATIONERY & MUSIC STORE.

1862. THE 1862.

LARGEST AND BEST

STOCK OF

WALL PAPER

Ever Brought to Huntingdon,

Is now ready for inspection and sale,

AT

LEWIS'

Book, Stationery and Music Store.

NEW AND ELEGANT STYLES

AT

LOWER PRICES

Than the same article can be bought in Philadelphia or Pittsburg.

OUR STOCK

Consists of upwards of

One Hundred Different Styles

OF

Wall & Ceiling Paper & Bordering,

FOR

The Parlor, Sitting Room, Dining Room, Bed Room, Hall, Kitchen, Office, Store, Shop, &c., &c.

Call at the "Globe" Building,

and examine our stock and prices.

1862. CLOTHING. 1862.

H. ROMAN.

NEW

CLOTHING

FOR

SPRING AND SUMMER,

JUST RECEIVED

AT

H. ROMAN'S

CHEAP CLOTHING STORE.

For Gentlemen's Clothing of the best material, and made in the best workmanlike manner, call at

H. ROMAN'S,

opposite the Franklin House in Market Square, Huntingdon, Pa.

Huntingdon, April 8, 1862.

THE FIRST

SPRING GOODS,

JUST OPENED AT

A. B. CUNNINGHAM'S.

A LARGE STOCK

AND

FULL ASSORTMENT,

AT PRICES

TO PLEASE EVERYBODY.

CALL AND EXAMINE FOR YOURSELVES.

SILVER AND GOLD,

AND ALL PAPER ON GOOD BANKS & INDIVIDUALS,

Taken at Par in Exchange for Goods.

The highest prices paid in Goods for all kinds of

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

FOR BARGAINS,

CALL AT

A. B. CUNNINGHAM'S STORE.

Huntingdon, March 25, 1862.

HEAD QUARTERS

FOR

NEW GOODS.

D. P. GWIN

INFORMS THE PUBLIC

THAT HE HAS

JUST OPENED

A

SPLENDID STOCK of NEW GOODS

THAT

CAN'T BE BEAT

IN

CHEAPNESS AND QUALITY.

COME AND SEE.

D. P. GWIN.

April 8, 1862.

JOHN SCOTT. SAMUEL T. BROWN.

SCOTT & BROWN,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW,

HUNTINGDON, PA.

Office on Hill street, in the building formerly occupied as the "Journal" Printing Office.

Huntingdon, Jan. 14, 1862.

J. H. O. CORBIN,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

HUNTINGDON, PA.

Office on Hill Street.

Huntingdon, Jan. 14, 1862-tf.

R. ALLISON MILLER,

DENTIST,

Has removed to the Brick Row opposite the Court House. April 15, 1859.

J. E. GREENE, DENTIST.

Office on Railroad street, opposite the Jackson Hotel, Huntingdon, Pa. March 25, 1862.

H. T. WHITE,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

HUNTINGDON, PA.

Jan. 2, 1861-tf.

COAL OIL!! COAL OIL!!!

James A. Brown sells the *genuine* "PORTLAND KEROSENE," on COAL OIL, *clear as water.*

This is the only kind of oil that gives *entire satisfaction* as an agent for light.

Beware of counterfeits and colored carbon oils. They emit an offensive smell and smoke.

A large variety also of

COAL OIL LAMPS,

Chimneys, Globes, Wicks, Burners, Shades, &c., &c., sold at the very lowest prices, at the Hardware Store, Huntingdon, Pa.

CALL at the new CLOTHING STORE of GUTMAN & CO., if you want a good article of Clothing. Store room in Long's new building, in the Diamond, Huntingdon. Sept. 9, 1857

NEW CLOTHING

AT LOW PRICES.

M. GUTMAN

HAS JUST OPENED A FINE STOCK OF NEW

SPRING CLOTHING,

Which he offers to all who want to be

CLOTHED,

AT PRICES TO SUIT THE TIMES.

His Stock consists of Ready-made Clothing for

MEN AND BOYS,

ALSO,

BOOTS AND SHOES, HATS AND CAPS, &C., &C.

Should gentlemen desire any particular kind or cut o clothing not found in the stock on hand, by leaving their measure they can be accommodated at short notice.

Call at the east corner of the Diamond, over Long's Grocery.

MANUAL GUTMAN.

April 8, 1862.

KOLLOCK'S DANDELION COFFEE.

This preparation, made from the best Java Coffee, is recommended by physicians as a superior NUTRITIOUS BEVERAGE for General Debility, Dyspepsia, and all bilious disorders. Thousands who have been compelled to abandon the use of coffee will use this without injurious effects. One can contains the strength of two pounds of ordinary coffee. Price 25 cents.

KOLLOCK'S LEVAIN,

The purest and best BAKING POWDER known, for making light, sweet and nutritious Bread and cakes. Price 15 cents.

MANUFACTURED BY
M. H. KOLLOCK, CHEMIST,
Corner of Broad and Chestnut Streets,
PHILADELPHIA,

And sold by all Druggists and Grocers.

Feb. 21, 1862-1y.

THE ST. LOUIS, CHESTNUT Street, between Third and Fourth, Philadelphia.

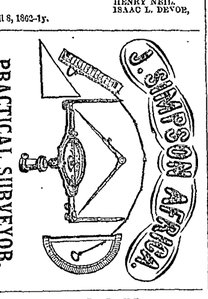
The undersigned, having leased, for a term of years, this popular house, have the pleasure of announcing to their friends and the traveling community, that it is now open for the reception of guests. The house since the first of March last, has been entirely renovated and refitted in a superior manner; the apartments are large, well ventilated and furnished in modern style. It is centrally located, convenient to all the depot and steamboat landings, and in the immediate vicinity of the Custom House, Post Office and the Corn Exchange.

Connected with the Hotel is a Restaurant for the accommodation of those preferring the European plan.—Prices of Rooms from Three to Seven Dollars per week, according to location.

Board $1 50 per day. Table d'Hote for merchants and business men from 1 to 3 P. M.

HENRY NEIL,
ISAAC L. DEVOE,

April 8, 1862-1y.



UNION ENVELOPES AND PAPER

FOR SALE AT

LEWIS' BOOK STORE.

MARBLE YARD. The undersigned would respectfully call the attention of the citizens of Huntingdon and the adjoining counties to the stock of *beautiful marble* now on hand. He is prepared to furnish at the shortest notice, Monumental Marble, Tomb, Tables and Stones of every desired size and form of Italian or Western Marble, highly finished, and carved with appropriate devices, or plain, as may suit.

Building Marble, Door and Window Sills, &c., will be furnished to order.

W. W. pledges himself to furnish material and workmanship equal to any in the country, at as fair price. Call and see, before you purchase elsewhere. Shop on Hill street, Huntingdon, Pa.

WM. WILLIAMS.

Huntingdon, May 16, 1855.

WILLIAM AFRICA

HAS AGAIN COMMENCED THE

BOOT AND SHOE-MAKING,

ONE DOOR EAST OF H. ROMAN'S CLOTHING STORE

His old customers and the public generally, will give him a call. [Huntingdon, Oct. 29, 1856.]

ALEXANDRIA BREWERY.—

NEW FIRM!

The undersigned respectfully inform the public that they have purchased the ALEXANDRIA BREWERY and will continue the business, and endeavor to give general satisfaction.

All orders will be promptly attended to.

WM. ROTHROCK,
WM. N. KIRBY.

Alexandria, Feb. 22, 1860.

THE HUNTINGDON FOUNDRY IN BLAST AGAIN!—The subscribers take this method of informing their friends and the public generally, that they have rebuilt the Huntingdon Foundry, and are now in successful operation, and are prepared to furnish Castings of every description, of best quality and workmanship, on short notice, and on reasonable terms. Farmers are invited to call and examine our Ploughs. We are manufacturing the Hunter Plough. This plough took the first premium at the Huntingdon county Agricultural Fair last fall. Also, Hunter's celebrated Cutter Ploughs, which can't be beat—together with the Keystone, Hillside and Bar-shear ploughs. We have on hand and are manufacturing Stoves—such as Cook, Parlor, and Office stoves for wood or coal. Hollow ware, consisting of Kettles, Boilers, Skillets, &c., all of which we will sell cheap for cash or in exchange for country produce. Old metal taken for castings. By a strict attention to business, and a desire to please, we hope to receive a liberal share of public patronage.

J. M. CUNNINGHAM & BRO.

Huntingdon, April 30, 1860.

READY RECKONER.

A complete Pocket Ready Reckoner, in dollars and cents, to which are added forms of Notes, Bills, Receipts, Petitions, &c., together with a set of useful tables, containing rate of interest from one dollar to twelve thousand, by the single day, with a table of rates, and bound by the week and day, published in 1859. For sale at

LEWIS' BOOK STORE.

SONGS AND BALLADS, &C.,

FOR EVERYBODY.

The Dime Melodist,
The Dime Song Book, No. 1,
The Dime Union Song Book,
The Dime Military Song Book,
The American Dime Song Book,
Yankee Doodle Songster,
Songs for the Union,
The Stars and Stripes Songster,
Dixey's Essence of Burnt Cork Songster,
Gus Shaw's Comic Songs,
Berry's Comic Songs,
The Shilling Song Book,
Lover's Irish Songs,
Dime Book of Fun,
Dime Book of Etiquette,
New Dime American Joker,
The Dime and other Novels,
The Dime Letter Writer,
The Dime Dream Book,
The Dime Dialogues, Nos. 1 & 2,
The Dime Speaker, Nos. 1 & 2.
The Dime Cook Book,
The Dime Recipe Book.

For sale at LEWIS' BOOK, STATIONERY AND MUSIC STORE.

OLD BRASS AND COPPER taken in exchange for goods at the Hardware Store of Sept. 3, 1862. JAS. A. BROWN.

CALL at D. P. GWIN'S if you want Fashionable Goods

MILITARY BOOKS.

REVISED ARMY REGULATIONS.

BY AUTHORITY OF THE WAR DEPARTMENT.

The book is an octavo of 560 pages, is elegantly printed on fine paper, with new bold type, and has an *admirable exhaustive index,* for which every officer will be grateful, the moment his eye rests upon it, as no former edition has ever had an index, and *the want of one has been* long felt in the Army.

The Appendix embraces the Articles of War, containing many important corrections; also, selections from the Military Acts of Congress, including those passed at the last session.

PRICE $3, 00. FOR SALE AT LEWIS' BOOK STORE.

CAVALRY TACTICS,

[*AUTHORIZED EDITION.*]

By Major William Gilham, U. S. A,

Just published and for sale at LEWIS' BOOK STORE.—Complete in one volume. Price $1.00.

UNITED STATES INFANTRY TACTICS.

For the instruction, exercise, and manoeuvres of the United States Infantry, including Infantry of the Line, Light Infantry, and Riflemen, prepared under the direction of the War Department, and authorized and adopted by the Secretary of War, May 1st, 1861, containing the School of the soldier; the school of the company; instruction for skirmishers, and the general calls; the calls for skirmishers, and the school of the battalion; including the articles of war and a dictionary of military terms.

Complete in one volume. Price $1.25. For sale at Lewis' Book Store.

ALSO,

THE HANDY BOOK

FOR THE

UNITED STATES SOLDIER,

On coming into service containing a complete system of instruction in the School of the Soldier, with a preliminary explanation of the formation of a battalion on Parade, the Position of the officers, &c., &c., being a first book or introduction to authorized U. S. Infantry Tactics, Just published. Price 25 cents. For sale at

LEWIS' BOOK STORE.

AL'O,

Hardee's Rifle and Light Infantry TACTICS,

Complete in 2 vols. Price $1.50. For sale at LEWIS' BOOK STORE.

☞ The Books sent by mail to any address on the receipt of the price.

Huntingdon May 28, 1861.

SCHOOL BOOKS,

FOR SALE

AT LEWIS' BOOK, STATIONERY & MUSIC STORE,

HUNTINGDON, PA.

OSGOOD'S Speller, 1st, 2d, 3d, 4th and 5th Readers.
M'GUFFEY'S Speller and Readers.
SANDER'S do do do
Town's Speller and Definer, (old and new editions.)
Smith's, Bullion's and Brown's Grammars.
Fitch's Physical Geography.
Warren's Physical Geography.
Mitchell's, Monteith and McNally's Geographies & Atlases
Camp's Geography, with Key to Mitchell's Outline Maps.
Webster's and Worcester's Dictionaries.
Quackenbos' First Lessons in Composition.
Quackenbo's Composition and Rhetoric.
Greenleaf's, Stoddard's and Brooks' Arithmetics.
Peterson's Familiar Science.
Greenleaf's and Stoddard's Keys to Arithmetics.
Greenleaf's and Davies' Algebras.
Greenleaf's Key to Algebra.
Parker's Juvenile Philosophy.
Parker's First Lessons in Natural Philosophy.
Parker's Philosophy.
Willard's History of the United States.
Child's " " "
Goodrich's " " "
Payson, Dunton and Scribner's Penmanship, in eleven numbers.
Potter & Hammond's Penmanship in twelve numbers.
Academical, Controllers' and other Copy Books.
Davies' Elementary Geometry and Trigonometry.
Davies' Legendre's Geometry.
Greenleaf's Geometry.
Fulton & Eastman's Book-keeping.
Book Keeping by Single Entry, by Hanaford & Payson
Book Keeping by Single and Double Entry, by Hanaford & Payson.

Other books will be added and furnished to order.

A full stock of School Stationery always on hand.

Huntingdon, Pa.

WINDOW CURTAIN PAPERS,

A LARGE STOCK

AND

SPLENDID ASSORTMENT

OF

Window Curtain Papers,

JUST RECEIVED

AT

LEWIS' BOOK STORE.

PENS! PENS!!

GET THE BEST!

THE BEST IS THE CHEAPEST!

C. BARNARD'S

Celebrated "Corrugated Metal" Pens

ARE FOR SALE

AT LEWIS BOOK STORE,

Agent for the county.

PRICES—25 cts. per dozen or $2 per gross.

THE "CORRUGATED METAL" PENS, made by C. BARNARD, are the best Commercial and School Pens, without exception to any. They are used by all the principal Banks and Government Departments, Public and Private Schools; also, by the most prominent Commercial Houses throughout the United States and Canada.

But a short time has elapsed since

C. BARNARD'S PENS

have been introduced into the United States, still a marked preference is given them over all others for the following reasons: The "Corrugated Metal" PENS do not corrode; they will not splutter or cut through the thinnest paper; they have an easy gliding motion, a certainty of equally diffusing the ink, softness of point, and great durability.

The following testimonials, selected from numerous others, are respectfully submitted:

I have used the Metallic Pens of Mr. C. Barnard and highly approve of them.

President of St. Nicholas Bank, New York.

We have used the Pens of Mr. Barnard, and find them to be as he represents, and take pleasure in recommending them to the public.

WELLS, FARGO & CO.,
A. MULLIGAN, *Cashier.*

Auditor U. S. Custom House, New York.

C. Barnard's Pens have been tried, and are highly approved in this office.

S. G. OGDEN,
Auditor U. S. Custom House, New York.

Having tried the corrugated Pens made by Mr. Barnard, I can recommend them as excellent.

SAMUEL L. BREESE,
Commandant Navy Yard, Brooklyn.

We add ours to above recommendations.

H. D. CROMWELL & CO., New York.

I have no hesitation in saying Barnard's Pens are decidedly the best I have ever used.

S. C. HAY,
Agent United States Express Co., New York.

We can confidently recommend Mr. C. Barnard's Anti-Corrosive Pens as the best ever brought under our notice, without exception.

WILKINSON, STETSON & CO.,
Park Place, New York.

T. B. HUGHES, *Cashier.*

We have been using the Pens of Mr. C. Barnard, and take great pleasure in recommending them to the public, as *they are* an excellent article, and all he represents them to be.

A. J. CLINTON,
Secretary Eagle Insurance Co., New York.

Upon trial we have found Mr. Barnard's Pens to be excellent.

FRED, PROBST & CO., New York.

I would recommend Mr. Barnard's Pens as a superior article to any I have used.

GOUVR. KEMBLE, New York.

We add ours to the above recommendations.

UNDERHILL, HAVILAND & CO., New York.

Of all Pens I have ever used, Mr. Barnard's have given me more satisfaction, and I can recommend them to the public as being entirely anti-corrosive.

E. POIRER, New York.

After six months' constant use of C. Barnard's Anti-Corrosive Pen, we can confidently recommend it as the best metallic pen we have ever used, finding from the above experience that it does not actually corrode.

S. McLEAN & CO., New York.

C. BARNARD,
Manufacturer of Corrugated Metal Pen,
John Street, Clerkenwell, London.

June 18, 1862.

THE BEST

STOCK OF FINE STATIONERY,

FOR

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

EVER RECEIVED IN HUNTINGDON,

CAN NOW BE HAD

AT LEWIS' BOOK, STATIONERY AND MUSIC STORE.

PROFESSIONAL & BUSINESS CARDS.

G. A. MILLER,
Dealer in Dry Goods, Groceries, &c., &c.

DR. JOHN McCULLOCH, offers his professional services to the citizens of Huntingdon and vicinity. Office on Hill street, one door east of Read's Drug Store. Aug. 28, '65.

S. S. SMITH, Dealer in Drugs, Medicines, Perfumery, Dye Stuffs, Oils, &c. Also—Groceries, Confectioneries, &c., Huntingdon, Pa.

WM. LEWIS,
Dealer in Books, Stationery and Musical Instruments, Huntingdon, Pa.

J. M. CUNNINGHAM & BRO.
Founders, Huntingdon, Pa.

JAMES A. BROWN,
Dealer in Hardware, Cutlery, Paints, Oils, &c., Huntingdon, Pa.

H. ROMAN,
Dealer in Ready Made Clothing, Hats and Caps, Boots and Shoes, &c.

M. GUTMAN & CO., Dealers in Ready made Clothing, Huntingdon, Pa.

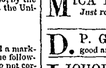
D. P. GWIN,
Dealer in Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Queensware, Hats and Caps, Boots and Shoes, &c.

FISHER & SON, Dealers in Dry Goods, Grain, &c., Huntingdon, Pa.

WM. WILLIAMS,
Plain and Ornamental Marble Manufacturer.

JOHN F. RAMEY, County Surveyor, Huntingdon, Pa. Office on Hill street, one door east of the Huntingdon Marble Yard.

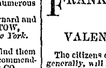
REFERENCES—L. T. Watson, Philadelphia; J. P. Leslie, Geologist, Philadelphia; Charles Mickley, Rough and Ready Furnace, Hon. Jonathan M'Williams.



COUNTRY DEALERS can buy CLOTHING from me in Huntingdon at WHOLESALE as cheap as they can in the cities, as I have a wholesale store in Philadelphia.

H. ROMAN.

STONE-WARE at S. S. Smith's Grocery, 20 per cent. cheaper than any other place in town.



VIOLINS,
GUITARS,
SYMPHONIANS, ACCORDEONS AND FIFES,

For sale cheap at
LEWIS' BOOK, STATIONERY & MUSIC STORE.

POCKET TESTAMENTS,

A LARGE STOCK ON HAND AT

LEWIS' BOOK STORE.

BOOK BINDING.
Old Books, Magazines, or publications of any kind, bound to order, if left at
LEWIS' BOOK & STATIONERY STORE.

BUSINESS MEN, TAKE NOTICE! If you want your card neatly printed upon envelopes, call at
LEWIS' BOOK AND STATIONERY STORE.

FOR THE LADIES.
A superior article of Note Paper and Envelopes, suitable for *confidential* correspondence, for sale at
LEWIS' BOOK & STATIONERY STORE.

PAPER! PAPER!!
Note, Post, Commercial, Foolscap and Flatcap—a good assortment for sale by the ream, half ream, quire or sheet, at
LEWIS' NEW BOOK & STATIONERY STORE.

ENVELOPES—
By the box, pack, or less quantity, for sale at
LEWIS' BOOK AND STATIONERY STORE.

PARCHMENT DEED PAPER—ruled, for sale at
LEWIS' BOOK STORE.

MONTHLY TIME BOOKS,
For sale at
LEWIS' BOOK AND STATIONERY STORE.

HOOP SKIRTS with from 4 to 30 hoops, at prices from 25 cts. to $5.00 at the cheap store of
D. P. GWIN.

LADIES Collars, very cheap and beautiful, at
D. P. GWIN'S.

A Splendid variety of Carpets, only 25 cts. per yard.
FISHER & SON.

HARRISBURG STONE-WARE!!! Crocks, Jugs, Preserve Jars &c., &c., of superior quality. Sold only by
JAMES A. BROWN.

D. P. GWIN keeps the largest, best assortment and cheapest shoes in town. Call and examine them.

HOOPED SKIRTS worth 2 50 will be sold for $1 25 at the cheap store of
FISHER & SON.

IF you want handsome Goods, good Goods, cheap Goods, and all kin l of Goods, goto
D. P. GWI'S.

CALL at D. P. GWIN'S if you want GOOD GOODS.

BOOTS & SHOES, Hats & Caps, the largest assortment and cheapest to be found at
D. P. GWIN'S

GUN BARRELS AND LOCKS.—A large assortment at
BROWN'S HARDWARE STORE.

GUM SHOES, cheaper at D. P. Gwin's than can be had in town. Call and see them.

DARK Colored Palm Hoods, best quality, only 50 cts. each.
FISHER & SON.

MICA LAMP CHIMNEYS—
Just received at the hardware store of
JAS. A. BROWN.

D. P. GWIN'S is the place to buy good and cheap Carpets.

LIQUORS, of the best, for Medicina purposes at
S. S. SMITH'S.

FRANKLIN HOUSE,
IN THE DIAMOND,
HUNTINGDON, PA.

VALENTINE CROUSE, Proprietor.

The citizens of the county, and strangers and travelers generally, will *find* comfortable accommodations at this house. Give us a trial. [April 4, 1860.]

DRY GOODS, of the very best, at
MILLER'S.

THE best display and largest variety of all kinds of Goods, cheaper than ever before in store of
FISHER & SON.

BOOTS and SHOES, the largest and cheapest assortment in town, at
D. P. GWIN'S.

SCHOOL BOOKS,
Generally in use in the Schools of the County, not on hand, will be furnished to order, on application at
LEWIS' BOOK, AND STATIONERY STORE.

SALT! SALT!! SALT!!!
Just received from the Onondaga Salt Company, Syracuse, N. Y., to be sold on commission, either wholesale or retail, 200 BARRELS and 1000 SACKS of SALT.
Oct. 31, 1860. FISHER & SON.

JACKSON HOTEL,

HUNTINGDON, PA.

GRAFFUS MILLER, *Proprietor.*

TRACING MUSLIN, DRAFTING AND DRAWING PAPER

White and Colored Card Paper,

For sale at
LEWIS' BOOK & STATIONERY STORE.

BLANK BOOKS,
OF VARIOUS SIZES, for sale at
LEWIS' BOOK AND STATIONERY STORE!

A beautiful lot of Shaker Bonnets for sale cheap, at
D. P. GWIN'S.

PISTOLS! PISTOLS!!
Colt's, Sharps', Smith & Wesson's, and all improved patterns of Revolvers, Pistols, Cartridges, Bowie Knives, &c. &c., for sale at the Hardware Store of
JAMES A. BROWN.
Huntingdon, Pa.
May 21, 1861.

COAL BUCKETS and Shovels, for sale by
JAMES A. BROWN.

YOU will find the Largest and Best assortment of Ladies' Dress Goods at
D. P. GWIN'S.

WHAT EVERYBODY WANTS.

EVERYBODY'S LAWYER

AND

COUNSELLOR IN BUSINESS

BY FRANK CROSBY,

OF THE PHILADELPHIA BAR.

It Tells You How to draw up PARTNERSHIP PAPERS and gives general forms for AGREEMENTS of all kinds, BILLS of SALE, LEASES and PETITIONS.

It Tells You How to draw up BONDS and MORTGAGES, AFFIDAVITS, POWERS of ATTORNEY, NOTES and BILLS of EXCHANGE, RECEIPTS and RELEASES.

It Tells You The laws for the COLLECTION of DEBTS, with the STATUTES of LIMITATION, and AMOUNT and kind of property EXEMPT from EXECUTION in every State.

It Tells You How to make an ASSIGNMENT properly, with forms for COMPOSITION with CREDITORS, and the INSOLVENT LAWS of every State.

It Tells You The legal relations existing between GUARDIAN and WARD, MASTER and APPRENTICE, and LANDLORD and TENANT.

It Tells You What constitutes LARCENY and SLANDER, and the LAW as to MARRIAGE BONDS, the WIFE'S RIGHT IN PROPERTY, DIVORCE and ALIMONY.

It Tells You The LAW for MECHANICS' LIENS in every State, and the NATURALIZATION LAWS of this country, and how to comply with the same.

It Tells You The law concerning PENSIONS and how to obtain one, and the PRE-EMPTION LAWS to PUBLIC LANDS.

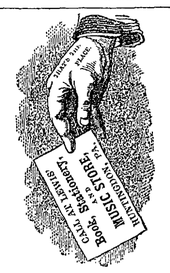
It Tells You The LAW for PATENTS, with mode of proceeding in obtaining one, with INTERFERENCES, ASSIGNMENTS and TABLE OF FEES.

It Tells You How to make your WILL and how to ADMINISTER ON AN ESTATE, with the law and the requirements thereof in every State.

It Tells You The meaning of LAW TERMS in general use, and explains to you the LEGISLATIVE, EXECUTIVE and JUDICIAL Powers of both the General and State GOVERNMENTS.

It Tells You How to KEEP OUT OF LAW, by showing how to do your business legally, thus saving a vast amount of property, and vexatious litigation, by its timely consultation.

☞ Everybody's Lawyer is for sale at Lewis' Book Store



"QUICK SALES AND SMALL PROFITS!"

Anybody in want of

FAMILY AND POCKET BIBLES,
HYMN AND PRAYER BOOKS,
ALBUMS AND ANNUALS,
OR
ANY OTHER VALUABLE AND INTERESTING BOOK,
Fancy and School
STATIONERY,
MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS,
CHURCH MUSIC AND INSTRUCTION BOOKS,
SHEET MUSIC for the Piano, Guitar, &c., &c.,
POCKET BOOKS, PORTMONNAIES AND PURSES,
For Ladies and Gentlemen,
GOLD PENS AND PENCILS,
AWARD CARDS AND BOOKS,
For Sunday and Common Schools,
SUNDAY SCHOOL BOOKS OF ALL KINDS,
TOY BOOKS. ALPHABET BLOCKS, &C.,
ALL KINDS OF BOOKS
Proper for Boys and Girls.
AMUSING GAMES
For Young Folks.
WEDDING ENVELOPES AND CARDS,
MARRIAGE CERTIFICATES,
VISITING CARDS,
CHECKER BOARDS, DOMINOES, &C.,
CONVERSATION CARDS,
SONG BOOKS,
From 6 to 75 cents.
BLANK BOOKS,
Memorandum Books of Various Sizes,
SCHOOL BOOKS OF ALL KINDS,
DIARIES FOR 1862.
Drawing and Blotting Paper, Bristol and Card Boards,
WHITE BONNET BOARD,
INDELIBLE, CARMINE, RED, BLUE AND BLACK INKS,
Arnold's Hodgson's and Harrison's
WRITING FLUID.
Wrapping Paper of Different Sizes and Qualities,
&c. &c. &c. &c. &c. &c. &c.
SHOULD CALL AT
LEWIS'
CHEAP BOOK, STATIONERY AND MUSIC STORE,
In the "Globe" building, Market Square,
where all who want to
SAVE MONEY,
go to make their purchases.

NEW BOOKS!
FOR SALE AT LEWIS' BOOK STORE

THE HOUSE: A NEW POCKET MANUAL of RURAL ARCHITECTURE; or, How to Build Ice-Houses, Barns, Stables, and Out Dwellings of all kinds. With a Chapter on Churches and School-Houses. Price, 50 cents.

THE GARDEN: A NEW POCKET MANUAL of PRACTICAL HORTICULTURE; or, How to Cultivate Vegetables, Fruits, and Flowers. With a Chapter on Ornamental Trees and Shrubs. Price, 50 cents.

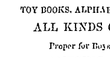
THE FARM: A NEW POCKET MANUAL of Practical Agriculture; or, How to Cultivate all the Field Crops. With an Essay on Farm Management, etc. Price, 50 cents.

DOMESTIC ANIMALS: A NEW POCKET MANUAL of Cattle, Horse, and Sheep Husbandry; or, How to Breed and Rear the Various Tenants of the Barn-yard, etc., etc Price, 50 cents.

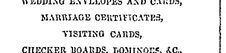
HOW TO TALK: A NEW POCKET MANUAL of Conversation and Debate, with Directions for Acquiring a Grammatical Style, and more than Five Hundred Common Mistakes Corrected. Price, 50 cents.

HOW TO BEHAVE: A NEW POCKET MANUAL of Republican Etiquette, and Guide to Correct Personal Habits; with Rules for Debating Societies and Deliberative Assemblies, etc. Price, 50 cents.

HOW TO DO BUSINESS: A NEW POCKET MANUAL of Practical Affairs and Guide to success in Life; with a Collection of Business Forms, and a Dictionary of Commercial Terms, etc. Price, 50 cents.



THE CYTHARA—The Presbyterian Psalmodist—The Shawm—The Jubilee—Hunten's and Bertini's enlarged and improved Instructors—Weiland's New and Improved Method for the Guitar—Leland's Accordeon, Violin and Flute Instructors—Winner's and Howe's Violin Instructors—Reilak's Melodeon Instructor—Burrowes' Piano-Forte Primer—do. Thorough-Bass Primer—Howe's Drawing Room Dances—The Chorus Glee Book—Turn's Harp, for sale at
LEWIS' BOOK, STATIONERY & MUSIC STORE.



BOOKS AND STATIONERY.—

A good assortment of miscellaneous and School Books—Foolscap, Letter, Commercial and Note Paper—Plain and Fancy Envelopes—Red, Blue and Black Inks—Blank Books of numerous sizes—Pens, Pencils, Pocket and Desk Inkstands, and every other article usually found in a Book and Stationery Store, can be had at fair prices at LEWIS' BOOK, STATIONERY & MUSIC STORE.

CARPET Sacks and Fancy Baskets at GWIN'S.

THE best Tobacco in town, at
D. P. GWIN'S.

BIRD CAGES,

FEED BOXES, FOUNTAINS, WASHING DISHES, AND SEED,

FOR SALE

AT LEWIS' BOOK AND STATIONERY STORE.

ROHRER'S
ROHRER'S
ROHRER'S
ROHRER'S
ROHRER'S
PRACTICAL CALCULATOR.
PRACTICAL CALCULATOR.
PRACTICAL CALCULATOR.
PRACTICAL CALCULATOR.
PRACTICAL CALCULATOR.

ROHRER'S PRACTICAL CALCULATOR,

A Book of Plain Rules and Calculations for Business Operations, by Martin M. Rohrer, Practical Surveyor and Conveyancer. New Edition, published by J. B. Lippincott & Co., Philadelphia.

This work contains 204 pages, and upwards of 500 Rules and Examples, entirely and thoroughly practical, such as arise every day in the common pursuits of Business. It has already passed through a number of editions in rapid succession, and is pronounced by all classes of business men to be the handiest book of reference, pertaining to calculations, that has ever been published.

Every example in the book is worked out in full and stated in a plain manner, so that when a parallel case arises, those referring to the work will find no difficulty in solving it. In a word, the general arrangement of the CALCULATOR is simple, that any one who knows how to add, subtract multiply and divide, can